FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'PRINCIPLED' FOREIGN POLICY TO CONTINUE

LD041347 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 4 Jan 86

["The Foreign Policy of Socialist Albania in 1985" Excerpts From ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, January 4 (ATA) -- In its editorial entitled "In Support of the Struggles of the Peoples, Against the Plots of the Superpowers and Other Imperialist Powers" "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes on the foreign policy of Socialist Albania.

Led by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our party and people as always during the last year too followed a Marxist-Leninist principled, open, active and consistent foreign policy inspired by the interests of proletarian internationalism.

The foreign policy of Socialist Albania will continue to be resolute, in the future, too, against all the aggressive and expansionist activity of the United States and the Soviet Union, against militarism and war preparations, against the bourgeois-revisionist ideology, the decadent culture and the mode of living that they advertise all over the world. Our country has never and will never accept the continuous offers by the two superpowers for diplomatic relations with them and has declared solemnly that it has not had and will never have relations of any kind with the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people support and back up powerfully all the peoples that fight for freedom and national independence, all the countries that defend their independence, sovereignty and national assets from the superpowers and other imperialist powers. The solidarity and sympathy of our people are extended also towards those social revolutionary forces that were oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie and capital, that are persecuted for their progressive and revolutionary ideas. A permanent characteristic feature of the foreign policy of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] has been and remains the proletarian internationalism.

Our country has always based its relations with the other states on the known principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs, on the mutual benefit and observation of national sovereignty. On this basis, during the last year the trade exchanges and cultural, technical-scientific contacts with the other countries, with the neighbouring ones in particular, were extended and increase. Concerning the relations with the latter, our party and state have been and will always be led by the good will and the profound conviction of the indispensability of good neighbourliness, the strengthening of friendship and rapprochement with the neighbouring peoples, the good understanding among peoples and the interest of peace and security.

The principled policy that has been and is being pursued by our country has been and remains consistent. It abides by the line defined by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and is applied by the Albanian socialist state with firm loyalty. Therefore, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the speech held in Korca, "Those who dream of and expect changes in our line, who interpret the usual and normal political and diplomatic acts of our independent sovereign state as "opening up" of Albania, as tendency to get closer with this or that side, do so in vain. Albania neither "opens" nor "closes". It will march forward on the road it has followed so far, a road that has guaranteed freedom and independence, the defence of socialism, the good name in the world".

ASSEMBLY'S PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMISSION MEETS

AU051504 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 5 (ATA) -- The Commission of the Plan and Budget of the People's Assembly convened under the direction of its chairman Luan Muhameti. It examined the realisation of the plan and budget for 1985 and the figures of the draft plan and draft-budget of 1986. Attending the meeting were also the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, the Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska, and the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko.

Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission and Andrea Nako, minister of finances reported before the commission. They dwelt especially on the concrete measures adopted and being adopted to realise the plan and budget of this year.

In the light of the very important materials of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the deputies discussed animatedly on the spread of the experience gained in the work to overcome the numerous difficulties created by the severe winter and the prolonged drought of 1985, so that to realise the planned tasks of this year with success.

Besides, the permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs headed by Comrade Foto Cami convened. It examined the materials to be presented to the 8th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly.

Both commissions analysed also their activity during the last year and approved their annual programmes for this year.

JOINT APPEAL FOR CHEMICAL-FREE ZONE PRAISED

AU301447 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 85 p 5

[Editorial commentary: "Appeal to Reason"]

[Text] The Declaration-Appeal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to create a chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans is an act of great political importance and a law-governed expression of the consistent peace-loving policy of the two socialist countries.

Chemical weapons, along with the nuclear ones, are one of the most dangerous means of mass destruction. Raising this new proposal, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania note that in recent years the danger of using chemical weapons has increased. This is a result of the general exacerbation of the international situation, and of the continuing planned military preparations of NATO and first of all the United States. The plans related to binary weapons occupy a basic place in U.S. plans on overarming in this area. According to the designs of the U.S. military, these barbarous weapons of mass destruction significantly increase the effectiveness of eventual actions in the European military theater. It is hardly accidental that, according to the plan, the new ammunition for these weapons will be deployed first in Western Europe, in addition to the U.S. medium-range missiles and existing chemical weapons arsenals.

One does not have to be a military specialist to understand the great danger represented by the chemical weapons. The entire history of their use, from 22 April 1915 when the deadly gas was first used by Germany, to the deadly U.S. "Agent Orange" defoliator used in Southeast Asia, which affected almost 1.3 million people, prove that the conduct of a chemical war is the "highest form of murder" known to human civilization.

Bulgaria and Romania, which together with the other Warsaw Pact members consistently insist on adopting a comprehensive convention on banning the development, production, and storing of chemical weapons, and on their destruction, express again their firm conviction that the creation of chemical weapons-free regional zones would be a concrete measure for establishing confidence, and for banning this weapon throughout the world.

It is well known that in January 1984 the Warsaw Pact made a concrete proposal to NATO on the issue of freeing Europe from chemical weapons. In September of this year the GDR and the CSSR issued an important initiative for stabilizing the political climate, proposing to the FRG to begin talks on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

In its essence the new initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania is a logical continuation of their constant efforts to liberate the Balkans from the most horrible weapon of the century. The Declaration-Appeal confirms the determination of the two countries to "Steadily act to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, for peace and cooperation." The initiatives issued in recent years and the joint efforts to implement this idea have broad public support in the Balkans and have received a positive response in Europe and the world.

The Soviet Union has a clear and consistent position on the issue of banning chemical weapons. Guided by its basic peace-loving foreign policy principles, the USSR has repeatedly stated that it would guarantee and respect the status of both nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones. This guarantee will apply if the United States does the same.

The Bulgarian public views the Declaration-Appeal as a new step in the consistent BCP policy for preserving and strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

It is no accident that this document has been named an appeal. This is the appeal of socialism to the reason of the people, to all those who cherish peace and the planet's future.

KUBADINSKI TELLS FRONT OF SERVICING REQUIREMENTS

AU311414 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Report on "concluding speech" by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo Member and chairman of the Fatharland Front national council, at 19 December Sofia session of Council Presidium]

[Text] First I would like to express my satisfaction with the present session of the presidium of the Fatherland Front National Council, devoted to an exceptionally important problem -- the complex social servicing of the population.

In my assessment -- and I believe this is also the view of the other comrades -- the report presented by Comrade Nikifor Stoichkov, national council secretary, and the statements made and the questions examined at the session, have been conducted at a good level. This is proof that when a given problem is of topical significance for the all our people, as complex social servicing is, considerable success can be achieved by collective efforts even in this difficult and complex field.

The speaker went on to point out that as early as 1981 the session of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front National Council adopted decisions for coordinating the efforts of the state, economic, and social organs and organizations to ensure sufficient goods and services for the population, and to make this great cause and nation-wide assignment. He declared that as a result a change had occurred in the work of many ministries and economic organizations, and the role of the public in the execution of this task had also markedly increased.

Comrade Kubadinski pointed out that the alarming facts and unresolved problems are mainly the results of slipshod attitudes and the underestimation by many state and economic organs of this exceptionally important issue for the population, that this issue directly concerns the population's interests, and that people us it as a yardstick to judge the work of the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations.

After the 1981 presidium session, emphasized the speaker, important political events occurred -- the 12th BPC Congress and the national party conference on quality. In their decisions, services occupied an important position. New criteria and requirements were set for services. In addition, the 26th Decree of the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions was published, which laid down the concrete directions and tasks for our work in services.

For this reason we are now examining this issue, placing primary emphasis on the tasks and responsibilities of the Fatherland Front, which has been called upon to coordinate its activities in dwelling areas with other social and state organs and organizations to provide a social guarantee for the correct functioning of the settlement systems and to satisfy even more fully the material and spiritual needs of the population.

These new formulations demand a new approach to the problem of services. Here we are not talking about this or that type of services, but about the total complex of services, about ensuring the complex solving of the problem. Therefore, both now and in the future, we will return many times to this problem, because it is directly connected with the BCP's social-economic policy. As we prepare for the 13th BCP Congress, it is right for us to take account of what we have done in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th congress, and of what faces us in the future in this field.

In this connection I would like to briefly dwell on certain issues and aspects of the problem we are examining.

First, it is necessary to have a good grasp of the political significance of the ever fuller and high-quality complex social servicing of the population. The new approach to solving this issue must be linked with the further rising development of settlement systems as the principal and unified political, economic, cultural, and administrative-territorial units.

The speaker then pointed to the role of leaderships in the settlement systems in the improvement of the complex social servicing of all strata of the population as a problem which directly influences social morale.

This is why, said the speaker, the problem must be regarded as most intimately connected with such important political tasks as the further strengthening of the people's moral-political unity around the general BCP April line, the confirmation of the socialist style of life, and the reinforcement and development of the reproductive and educating functions of the family.

This makes it necessary to conduct a decisive struggle against negative phenomena in our life.

In addition to successes in the field of complex servicing, pointed out Comrade Kubadinski, quite a number of weaknesses also exist. He said that today the criteria should be higher and meet the continually growing needs of the population. But the situation in a number of directions gives rise to anxiety.

Attention was drawn to the fact that there must be a much faster increase in the rate of implementing certain forms of services that have been mapped out, and that the range of services, still far from what is required, must be widened.

Comrade Kubadinski emphasized the important work which must be completed in the settlement systems of the 4th and 5th functional types and in Balkan villages, where the level of services is particularly unsatisfactory, this being an obstacle to the successful solving of certain demographic problems.

He said that one must not underestimate the fact that the population continues to be offered good in insufficient quantities and variety and low quality. In the shops of many populated areas essential goods, such as sugar, cooking oil, cheese, rice, etc., are on occasion not available. This produces the anomaly that many shops are overflowing with goods, but the people cannot buy what they need.

It was pointed out that the inadequately developed network of relevant branches and shops means people are obliged to seek a number of services in uncontrolled private services, particularly in the case of building and repair services, which creates conditions for deformations alien to our socialist society.

In this direction one must ensure the implementation of the decree of the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front National Council concerning the maintenance, reconstruction, modernization, and improvement of the building, town-improvement, and communal funds. In this direction there must be a decisive improvement in the work of "town planning and communal economy" municipal economic enterprises, and there should be an expansion of the "do it yourself" movement.

Of particularly great significance now is the provision of enough goods, food products, and services for babies, children and young people. This question is intimately lined with our concern for the family, for increasing the birth rate and for additional growth of the nation. Here we must surmount existing serious weaknesses in the complex social servicing, requiring a decisive improvement of the information on the actual state of the services. Today, no clear picture is presented of the development and scope of services.

It was pointed out that a number of unsolved questions of a normative, planning, and supply nature still hinder the seedy development of service. In this direction, full use is not being made of the normative base provided by the joint decree of the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front National Council of 15 July 1983. Many of its provisions have still not been fulfilled.

The speaker spoke about the special place, responsibilities, and obligations of the Fatherland Front. This is why, he said, I wish to dwell on the place of the Fatherland Front in its co rdinating role in respect of dwelling areas in the solving of the problems of providing social services.

The party, he pointed out, charges the Fatherland Front with being a social guarantee for the development and correct functioning of the settlement systems and for the ever fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of the population of such systems.

As is well known, the Fatherland Front expresses to a considerable extent the interests of the whole population, and carries social responsibility for the state of services. This is why the satisfaction of the population with sufficient goods and services must become the constant task of the National Council, the Presidium, and the Bureau, of all the committees and organizations of the Fatherland Front, and particularly the daily concern of the lower organizations, the village and town district committees.
In this respect, social control is a special obligation. Through it the Fatherland Front must show social impatience and implacability toward weaknesses in complex servicing. Here the coordination role of the Fatherland Front must be displayed to a large degree. The speaker recalled that the very formation and the existence of the Fatherland Front until now islinked precisely with its coordinating and uniting role, which has become part of its very being. For this reason all social organizations, creative unions, and movements are its collective members and from part of its system.

The speaker said the intensified coordinating activity of the Fatherland Front may be especially well expressed in the conduct of wide-ranging joint social control, in studying public opinion and the needs of people, and in fulfilling joint educational work amid the workers in the services field and among the whole population.

The speaker pointed to the role of all social-political and mass organizations in the implementation of effective and positive control and in more successfully solving the problems of complex servicing. He also stressed the obligations in this respect of the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods, the national agro-industrial union, the Central Cooperative Union and the people's councils and mayors in the relevant village settlements, and also the need to improve the coordinating with councils for culture and with the people's reading rooms for converting them into complex centers for cultural life in the villages, town district, and small settlement systems.

Comrade Kubadisnki drew the attention of those present to the role of the mass information media in elaborating the problems of complex servicing and pointed out that even greater consistency and competent and responsible defining of the problems of complex servicing were necessary.

The speaker then said that the adopted law concerning the uniform plan for social-economic development for 1986 represents an important step in changing it "into a plan for achieving aims and tasks both in the economic and in the social fields, as well as in other fields through the scientific-technical revolution." He envisaged a steady and dynamic development of the national economy and an increase in the people's living standards during the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Our exchange of goods in increasing substantially. The main part of this, about 82 percent, is based on scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the countries of the socialist community, primarily with the USSR, in accordance with the long-term program signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the plan and budget for the coming year, he said, indices have been incorporated which mark a fresh growth in trade and service, and an improvement in workers' prosperity. This requires a further advance in the system of complex social servicing of the population. The efforts of state economic and social organs and organizations must focus to an even greater extent on the tasks posed by the uniform plan for social-economic development of our country.

I would like to voice my confidence that the decision we adopt today will assist our practical work for a decisive improvement in complex social servicing. The contribution of the Fatherland Front and the other social organizations and movements will be markedly greater in the nation-wide cause.

Comrade Kubadinski expressed his confidence that unified efforts will bring about real and even better results, and that the Fatherland Front will work with a high feeling of responsibility for the fulfillment of this highly responsible party commission.

Let the inspiration which is firing the whole people in connection with the preparations for the 13th BPC Congress, he said in conclusion, be transformed into great deeds of labor for meeting the congress in a worthy manner, for the fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people, and for raising the people's political and labor activity in the building of the developed socialist society in our homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CEAUSESCU FROM PLANE AFTER VISIT

AU291955 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

Leaving the territory of neighboring Socialist Romania, I again express cordial thanks for the hospitality shown and the feelings of friendship expressed toward me and the comrades who accompanied me on this visit to your country.

I am convinced that the discussions held and the agreements reached will give new impetus to developing many-sided relations between our parties, countries, and people.

I wish you and all the working people in the SR of Romania new successes in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY

AU041901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded Army General Dobri Yordanov Dzhurov, Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with the title Hero of Socialist Labor, on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, great merits in developing the Bulgarian People's Army, and on his 70th birthday.

The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee reads:

Dear Comrade Dzhurov:

We most cordially and fraternally greet you, Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on your 70th birthday and on being awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. In your person we warmly greet the bold professional revolutionary, the famous partisan commander, noted party and state figure, commander of the Armed Forces, fighter for implementing the BCP's April general line, and a fierce fighter for the vital Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. From the bottom of our heart we wish you, Comrade Dzhurov, good health, vitality, and strength, so that you can struggle ever so selflessly for the comprehensive progress of our dear socialist motherland -- mother Bulgaria, the message reads.

FILIPOV MEETS LIBYAN SOCIAL SECURITY SECRETARY

AU062053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] On 6 January Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ibrahim al-Faqi Hasan, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee on Social Security. The meeting was attended by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health.

U.S. PREPARATIONS AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

U.S. Seeks Overthrow

LD062021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Commentary by editor Alois Tomasek: "Aircraft Carriers Cannot Bring Peace"]

[Text] American aircraft carriers, bombers, and paratroops are heading for the Libyan coast, according to reports of world press agencies. They are to punish Libya for supporting the terrorists who carried out the bombing in Vienna and Rome -- this can be read in the press, and heard on radio and television in capitalist countries. This slogan bears a striking resemblance to those on the eve of the attack on Grenada, the tiny island which they claimed threatned U.S. curity. But, in fact, a very different aim lies behind this. The extensive anti-Libyan campaign's aim is to prepare world public opinion for U.S. forces' armed action against Libya under the pretext of a struggle against terrorism. The declared political goal is to overthrow the legal Libyan government which annoys U.S. policy by its anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist attitude, and which consistently insists upon the satisfaction of the Palestinians' legal rights.

Even earlier, many weeks before the attacks at the Vienna and Rome airports, the U.S. Army staff prepared a list of targets that must be destroyed to make Libya submissive. They included bombings and the deployment of special commandos to destroy oil pipelines -- all this in order to teach a lesson. Thus, all that is taking place now is only a continuation of the policy, aim, and method which has long been decided upon. These methods' aggressive and terrorist character is at variance with international law and carries a seal of great power chauvinism, of despising the weak. It is a manifestation of the arrogance of power. And, in the broader sense, the issue is not only Libya. All Arab states are to be frightened by this into making concessions to Washington's demands, to halt their struggle for national rights.

This manifestation of strength is meant to show the Arab countries that their effort to liberate the occupied territories is hopeless, and to show the Palestinians that their right to a homeland has no hope of implementation. Aircraft carriers are to drive the wedge between individual Arab countries even deeper so that the United States becomes the decisive factor in the entire Middle East area. They have been striving for this, with Israel's help, for many years -- since the Eisenhower Doctrine, but so far, in vain. The majority of Arab countries already have expressed their backing and support for Libya. The Arab League also has spoken against the U.S. threat. Washington, by its show of strength against Libya, has started playing with fire which easily can grow into a new holocaust in the Middle East. If there is to be peace in that area, this cannot be achieved by arms, but only by sensible political talks. U.S. policy lacks willingness and sufficient political realism to bring about such sensible talks.

WFTU Condemns U.S.

LD070030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), on behalf of its 206 million members, sharply condemned the plans of the U.S. and Israeli Governments to unleash a military action against Libya. It says in its statement that these plans are a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter, and lead to an increase in tension in this part of the world, thereby threatening peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The WFTV demands that the U.S. Government immediately cease military provocations against Libya and pull its military forces out of Libya's sovereign waters. It simultaneously expresses full solidarity with Libyan working people who are determined to defend their country.

CHARTER 77 GROUP NAMES THREE NEW SPOKESMEN

AU070958 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Charter 77, the main Czechoslovak dissident group, today announced three new spokesmen for 1986, under a one-year rotation system, on the ninth anniversary of its emergence in 1977.

They are former journalist Jan Stern, 61, an ex-Communist Party member dismissed as journalist in 1969 after the collapse of the liberal "Prague spring," computer technician Martin Palous, 35, and activist Anna Sabatova, 34.

They replace Jiri Dienstbier, Eva Kanturkova and Petruska Sustrova. The Charter 77 manifesto, charging the non-observance of human rights in Czechoslovakia, appeared in Western newspapers on January 6 and 7, 1977.

Mr. Stern became a workman and technician after his 1969 dismissal, and was now retired, today's statement said.

Mrs. Sabatova is the daughter of Charter 77 signatory and ex-leading Communist Jaroslav Sabata, and the wife of Petr Uhl, main accused in the 1979 trial of VONS, the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted. She was sentenced to three years in prison in 1972 on charges of "subversive" plotting, and was released in 1975.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CAMBODIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD062157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to Heng Samrin and Hun San, the highest Cambodian representatives, on the state holiday of the country, the 7th anniversary of the creation of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

The telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, stresses that in the Czechoslovak SR we sincerely respect the results achieved by the fraternal Cambodian people under the leadership of their revolutionary party in overcoming the burdensome heritage of the Pol Pot regime; in the construction of a socially just society; and in the defense of the homeland against attacks from the forces of imperialism and reaction.

We appreciate and fully support the foreign political activity of Cambodia which, in unity with countries of the socialist community and in close coordination with the Vietnamese SR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, makes a constant effort to change Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability, and good-neighbor relations.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and international solidarity among the parties and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cambodia are constantly deepening and broadening. We will continue to strive for their all-around, dynamic development in the interest of cooperation of both our countries, and of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

At the end of the telegram, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wish the highest Cambodian representatives and all the people of Cambodia many successes in implementing the conclusions of the Fifth Congress of the KPRP, in the work for the prosperity of the homeland, and in the common struggle for peace and progress in the whole world.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has also sent a telegram of congratulations to Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Assembly.

FOOD MINISTER CITES 1985 AGRICULTURE RESULTS

AU302047 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Dec 85 p 2

[CTK interview with Agriculture Minister Miroslav Toman: "Initiative and Activity Will Decide"; place and date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Toman] One might regard as the most valuable success of Czechoslavak agriculture and food industry last year, and the Seventh 5-Year Plan as a whole, the fact that it began the course of efficient intensification.

We succeeded, above all, in securing the edge of plant production over livestock production as the basic prerequisite for the latter's successful development on the basis of domestic feed crops. We harvested over 11.7 million metric tons of grain, 0.7 million metric tons more than planned, and brought in over 17.5 million metric tons of feed, a record amount that allows us to significantly augment feed stocks for the needs of livestock production. Moreover, the good grain and feed harvest means contingency reserve funds for less fertile years.

The favorable harvest of oil-bearing crops made it possible to raise the degree of our self-reliance in raw materials for vegetable oils. After some less successful years, this year in principle we fulfilled sugar beet production and procurement plans. The beets' sugar content also increased. This is important for satisfying domestic needs and above all, for enhancing agricultural exports, of which sugar is the most important export commodity.

To evaluate areas of plant production in which we lag, I must mention the quality of potatoes. We are fully aware of this shortcoming and are taking measures to improve the situation.

The increased feed stocks, and their more efficient use, were reflected in the intensification and effectiveness of the development of livestock production. We expect milk production to increase compared with 1984 and reach 3,650 liters per dairy cow this year. Egg production is expected to total 246 per hen. The daily weight increment of pigs for slaughter will reach the good level of 0.545 kg. Procurement tasks for all products of animal origin will be fulfilled. The one weak point is that no major daily weight increment has been registered with respect to beef cattle for slaughter.

The predominantly good production results this year, and the preceding years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan bode well to the raw material basis of the food industry. The foods market has been further consolidated and is gradually becoming a market for the consumer.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQ'S AL-'ABDALLAH VISIT

Cooperation Talks With Kleiber

LD061738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN) -- The 10th session of the Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and Iraq commenced today in Berlin.

Prior to the plenary session, the two delegation heads, Guenther Kleiber, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Iraqi minister of light industries, had agreed that the two countries' friendly stable relations not only benefit them, but also have a favorable effect upon the international climate.

In the course of the plenary session, Guenther Kleiber and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah cited several examples of the results achieved in the past 10 years of their countries' mutually advantageous cooperation. For example, there are many years of experience shared between the two states in constructing pumping stations, supplying mills and silo installations, workshops, signaling and security technology, light metal construction halls, goods vehicles and mopeds as well as in the application of modern computer technology. Both sides equally stressed that the consultations, which are to last several days, must be utilized to open up new areas of cooperation, including participation in the reconstruction and modernization of industrial and agricultural plants, including the export of 'invisible' services. Talks at the expert level also began today on these matters.

HONECKER CONVEYS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO GANDHI

AU311224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress (I) [INC]:

Dear Mr President:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the INC.

This memorable anniversary marks an exceptional day in India's history. The founding of the INC gave rise to that party which led the Indian people in the struggle against colonial oppression and showed them the way toward national independence. Since its founding the INC has followed a course aimed at overcoming India's difficult colonial heritage, at social progress, and at consolidating the unity of the multinational state. Thanks to the farsightedness and experience of the INC leaders this truly national movement of the Indian people has also become an important factor in the international anticolonial and anti-imperialist struggle of our time.

At a time when it is important to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear war that would destroy humanity, not to permit the militarization of space and to halt and reverse the arms buildup on earth, India -- as the leading country in the movement of nonaligned states -- is actively working for realizing these aims.

We note with great pleasure that our two parties are linked by a great number of common aspects in working for peace, freedom, democracy, and progress, against the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation which threatens the security of all peoples.

The SED Central Committee takes this anniversary as an occasion to convey to you and the members of the INC best wishes for the further work of the INC as well as for personal health, creative energy, and success.

KRENZ, OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY TERM TIES 'GOOD'

LD061804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, GDR Council of State deputy chairman, received Japanese Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami today for his farewell visit.

During the meeting, they paid tribute to the good GDR-Japanese relations as an example of the possibility and usefulness of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. They agreed to designate the securing of peace as the most important basic question of our time, for which all vigor must be brought into play to protect mankind from a nuclear inferno.

Egon Krenz thanked Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami for his work in the interests of further developing and deepening GDR-Japanese relations and asked him to convey the best wishes and greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, to Japan's head of state, Emperor Hirohito, and to Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LAO LEADER

AU291550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf I extend to you most cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday.

The Communists and the people of the GDR esteem you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who is dedicating all his strength to the welfare of his people, to the victory of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

We would like to thank you and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on your day of honor for your meritorious work for consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between our parties and peoples.

We are deeply convinced that our close solidarity will continue to develop further in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and our common socialist cause.

I wish you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, good health, creative energy, and personal well-being, as well as further successes in your responsible activity in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO URUGUAY'S CPU LEADER

AU202127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay [CPU].

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on your reelection as general secretary of the CPU Central Committee. I wish you much success, good health, and creative energy in your responsible function as leader of the CPU.

We are convinced that the decisions of your national conference will further strengthen the contribution and the position of Uruguay's Communists in consolidating democracy and defending the vital interests of your people.

PERFORMANCE FIGURES CITED FOR BUILDING SECTOR

AU311738 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- Currently about 2.5 million apartments are administered and maintained by the 315 state-owned enterprises of the GDR housing sector. These enterprises thus bear responsibility for assets valued at M81 billion. In total, there are about 6.9 million apartments in the republic constituting people's property valued at M220 billion. About one-third have been constructed since 1971. Thus since the Eighth SED Congress housing conditions have been improved for more than 7 million people.

The national economic plan for next year envisages the construction and modernization of 209,200 apartments. In 1986 some M27.2 billion will be spent for building and utilization.

The central performance comparison between the local housing administrations or the housing VEB's in all bezirke, which has been carried out since 1983, aims at making repairs faster and more efficiently in the interest of the citizens and at a cheapter cost.

Among the main issues in this connection are small and very small repairs that can be made within 48 hours. Free housing space is to be made ready for occupation within 4 weeks. The initiatives of the more than 56,800 working people, from plumbers to housing economists, are above all aimed at increasing labor productivity.

LATE REPORT: DEPUTY PREMIER WEISS DIES

LD071205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers announce with deep sadness the death today of Dr Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at age 66 after a serious illness. For 17 years Gerhard Weiss was GDR permanent representative at the CEMA, contributing greatly to deepening socialist economic integration and to strengthening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states.

1985, FUTURE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCES SURVEYED

LD291858 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 29 Dec 85

["1985 Plan Fulfillment, Next Year's Plan" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI) -- On surveying the 1985 development of the national economy, the Council of Ministers stated that industrial production increased to a smaller extent than envisaged, the building industrial and agricultural outputs fell short of the 1984 level, the specific use of energy and material exceeded plan, and the national income is expected to rise by less than the envisaged 2.3-2.8 per cent.

The increase in domestic consumption will probably approach or reach the planned 1-1.5 per cent, and the growth in personal consumption will be attained at the lower limit of the envisaged 1-1.5 per cent. Overall investments of the national economy will approximately remain stable.

The export surplus of commodities and services will not increase as planned and will be lower than last year. The lag will be fully registered in hard-currency trade.

The national economic workforce is expected to slightly decrease. The wages for workers and employees are to increase by slightly more than the planned 7-7.5 per cent, while the increase in agricultural wages will be lower. The rise in incomes from small-scale ventures lags behind last year's level. The consumer price level increases by approximately 7 per cent as foreseen. Real wages per earner will remain at the 1984 level, and the per capita real income will be approximately one percent higher than last year.

Overall exports increased at a lower rate and import higher than expected. The surplus in hard-currency goods turnover is expected to remain below the annual target and the 1984 level, in consequence of the slow increase in export and the larger than planned import, mainly of energy carriers, and the decline in the export prices of farm and food products.

In 1986 the main task of economic management will be to start implementing the economic policy line laid down in the 7th Five-Year Plan of the national economy. The comprehensive development of the economic management system should be continued, and purposeful central activity carried out to promote company efforts at technical development and updating the production pattern, augmentation of profitable export, reduction of the specific use of energy and material and improvement of labour organization and productivity. The amendment of the system of economic regulators will be directed at improving the financi l equilibrium, reducing the rise in prices and ensuring that purchasing power is in balance with commodity funds.

The Main Estimates of the 1986 National Economic Plan

	The 1986 plan in the ercentage of the expected 1985 fulfilment
National income	102.3-102.7
Domestic use	100.2-101.0
Industrial production	102.0-102.5
National construction-assembly	101.0-101.5
Agricultural production	103.0-103.5
Personal consumption	101.0
Per capita real income	101.0-101.5

The envisaged expenditure on investments in the socialist sector is 201,000-204,000 million forints at current prices. The volume of investments will be similar to 1985. The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system will be constructed according to the inter-state agreement, and preparations will begin for the expansion of the nuclear power plant of Paks. There will be a considerable increase in central investment estimates in the hydrocarbon industry, and infrastructure, mainly telecommunications, and in instruction for the widespread use of electronics, and in support of agricultural research.

The export surplus set for the hard-currency trade is 350-400 million dollars and in rouble-accounting trade 100-200-million roubles.

There is a planned increase in import of energy carriers, materials, parts and investment machines from rouble-accounting markets. For a better foundation of energy and raw material import, Hungary participates in development programmes of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The pattern of export will change according to the inter-state commitments undertaken.

The increase of hard-currency export, particularly processed goods, requires new forms of enterprise, joint companies and the strengthening of cooperation on third markets. Import should primarily serve the updating of technological levels and the increase of economic export.

Industry, chiefly the processing sector, will face the primary task of increasing export and its contribution to the national income. The restructuring of production should be accelerated, and a flexible successful adaptation to demand on domestic and foreign markets promoted.

It is regarded a priority that the domestic use of energy should not exceed the 1985 level. To satisfy requirements, at decreasing specific costs, 24 million tons of coal has to be produced. The production of electricity is to grow, that of oil remain on the 1985 level, and that of gas approach this year's quantity, while import will increase.

The national income produced by agriculture is planned to rise at least at the same rate as production. In addition to maintaining and improving domestic supply, the export of farm and food products should also increase.

For demographic reasons, the number of employees is expected to slightly decrease, which calls for improvements in labour organization and discipline.

The 1985 level of average real wages will probably be maintained in a way that wages at efficient companies will rise faster and those at the less efficient slower than average. Average wages may be raised by 5.5 per cent. The rate of increase in incomes from small-scale ventures are expected to further decline.

The consumer price level is planned to rise by 5 per cent. Central price measures are to be carried out only in a limited field, raising the price level approximately 0.5 per cent.

Next year the change-over to new forms of company management will be completed. The development of the organizational system will be continued with more importance given to regulated market conditions. Continued operations will include the development of the banking system, the spread of new forms of the flow of capital, the updating of the legal system serving economic policy aims and the improvement of market supervision.

FALUVEGI LEAVES FOR HANOI CEMA SESSION

LD061028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi has left for Vietnam. The chairman of the National Planning Office will participate in the Hanoi session of the CEMA planning cooperation committee.

MORE ON FALUVEGI'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

AU301537 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on "National Assembly Winter Session" Debate on Seventh 5-Year Plan on 20 December 1985: "Opening Speech by Lajos Faluvegi"]

[Excerpts] On Friday [20 Dec] morning at 10 am the winter session of the National Assembly began in the House of Parliament.

Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers delivered the opening speech.

First he stressed the following: The draft bill voted on this time has been based on the 13th MSZMP Congress resolutions and on the government's working program which was approved by the National Assembly. This plan establishes for us the realistic targets of social progress and economic growth.

"In recent years we have exhausted most of the possibilities inherent in forcibly restrained domestic consumption, which has served to improve the equilibrium. We cannot pursue this method any longer. We must begin with progress! However, just as we cannot go on stabilizing the equilibrium by only curbing domestic consumption, neither can we found progress only on the opposite, that is, on boosting domestic demand and increasing investments. Therefore, the plan's main targets are to accelerate the modernization of the economy on the basis of higher outputs; to gradually boost economic growth; and accordingly, to tangibly improve our nation's standard of living and strengthen the defense capability of our homeland."

Although the rate of economic growth has remained lower in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period than planned we have managed to achieve considerable results in the consumption of specific energy sources and materials. We have made some progress in a few areas -- though slowly -- in modernizing the economic structure.

In order to improve the Hungarian economy, it is vitally important that we cooperate with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union. Based on our manifold experience in recent years, all CEMA countries give priority to intensifying and running their economies more efficiently. It is very important for us to also make our exports and imports more economical and favourable. In the period 1986-90 -- measured at the annual price of 1985 -- we calculate the mutual turnover of goods with CEMA countries to be more than 2,000 billion forints.

It is of great importance for us that imports of various energy and prime raw materials will continue. But, the amount of import agreed upon makes it clear that we must consequently continue to save energy and raw materials!

We are interested, also in the long term, in further improving our economic relations with developed capitalist countries and the developing world. In order to stabilize the equilibrium in the non-ruble-related foreign trade sector's commodity trade, we must accumulate a surplus of $2-2.5 billion.

We envisage 1,200-1,500 billion forints -- at current prices -- for investments in the socialist sector during the next 5 years. The central and council investments' share is approximately 40 percent; the rest is for investments according to enterprise projects. We assume that the population will use a further 300 billion forints for investments out of its own savings, mainly for housing -- supplemented by credits and state support.

We are preparing such a modification to the enterprise taxation system that will allow a greater portion of the net central receipts to be used for trading and ease the pressure of taxes on production processes.

We are thinking about the conditions and interrrelations of introducing such a unified personal income tax system which, among other things, would enable a closer relationship between income and earning regulations. In order to strengthen long-term considerations in business activities, we are examining how to extend the range of people assuming collective entrepreneurial attitudes. We are further improving the means and mechanisms of the flow of public capital and, bearing this in mind, we are modernizing the banking system.

ROMANIAN MINORITY FEDERATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

AU202126 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] The Presidium of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary held a meeting in Gyula, at the federation headquarters, on 19 December. At the meeting, Gyorgy Mark, general secretary of the federation, presented information about the activity of the federation in 1985. The report gave a comprehensive picture of life and the preservation of tradition of the almost 10,000-member Romanian minority living in the Tiszantul and border areas.

The general secretary stressed that the concepts of the federation are implemented with the help of the party, state, and social bodies of the three countries also inhabited by Romanian nationals. After the elections, the number of minorities in the councils continues to be adequate, and there are three deputies of Romanian origin in the parliament.

The national minority's kindergartens and schools are able to carry out their activity under favorable conditions. There has been a considerable improvement lately in the state of equipment of Romanian educational institutions. It is a problem, however, that there is not enough young people's and children's literature in their mother tongue in the libraries. The federation is urging the schools to voluntarily introduce the national minority traditions into the school curriculum. Television, radio, weekly press, and other journals and almanacs are playing an increasingly important role in Romanian public education in Hungary. The second volume of TIMPURI, an almanac of cultural history, will be published next year. This year the central Romanian library in Gyula also successfully organized a series of events of language development.

The operation of minority circles is increasingly successful: The Battony circle has won a decoration for socialist culture, the Korosszegapat and Elek circles were also successful in their activity, and the Bedo circle renewed its activity. It has been announced that the Romanian house in Korosszegapati will open soon.

Evaluating the activity of 1985, the presidium concluded that the content level of the federation's activity had further improved.

INCREASE RECORDED IN NUMBER OF PRIVATE BUILDERS

AU301540 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Dec 85 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Private Undertakings in the Lead -- 4,000 More Private Tradesmen Involved in Construction"]

[Text] According to the 1984 Statistical Yearbook on the Building Sector published by the Statistical Publishing Company, since 1975 the share of the state sector in construction and assembly work has dropped from 52.4 to 43.3 percent and the share of cooperatives has decreased by 1.5 percent. The share of private house construction has increased from 11.3 to 20.6 percent -- that is, almost doubling. Since 1980 the number of firms and units -- including small ventures and small firms -- has increased from 27,000 to 34,000. A considerable drop was registered in the number of people employed in the state and cooperative sector, whereas an increase greater than this drop occurred in the private building sector and in the number of business partnerships. Last year in the building sector only one-third of the employees belonged to the state and cooperative sector -- specifically, to the small firms and small cooperatives in this sector.

Since 1979 the production of the state and cooperative building industry has continually decreased in accordance with decreasing investments. Since 1981 these contractors have increased building prices by an annual 5-7 percent, while private contractors increased their prices by 10-12 percent. The contractors have comparatively less machinery and equipment at their disposal than before, and the degree of utilization, especially of large equipment, has decreased. This means that last year 2,000 fewer excavating and hoisting machines and loaders were operating than in 1980. The ratio of the most important works which are mechanized, such as earth moving, has somewhat increased and reached 94.5 percent, and the situation is similar in mortar milling. An unchanged 22 percent of plastering work has been done by machines while the ratio of mechanization for lime coating and painting has dropped from 21 to 17 percent in the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Between 1980-84 the number of private tradesmen working full time in the private building sector increased by almost 4,000 and exceeded 26,000. The number of their employees has also increased by almost 2,000. Last year in the private building sector the total number of employees was 118,000, which included vocational trainees, family members helping out, and those in second employment or working as unskilled laborers. On their constructions projects the cost of material used originating from retail trade amounted to 22.5 billion forints.

USSR APPOINTS BROVIKOV NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

LD061948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Brovikov ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Poland.

Vladimir Brovikov was born in 1931. He is a candidate of philosophical sciences. For many years he was involved with journalistic and party work.

He has held important posts in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus; he was also second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Since 1983 he has been chairman of the Belorussian SSR's Council of Ministers. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

COOPERATION WITH USSR TO APPROACH R74 BILLION

LD070050 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6 -- Polish-Soviet cooperation will reach almost 74 billion roubles in the 1986-1990 period owing [words indistinct] new joint ventures based on pooling financial and material resources of both countries to increasing production capacities.

The sides also aim to establish a number of joint enterprises satisfying catering to market demand in both countries. [sentence received] Also, direct contacts of related producers will market a [words indistinct] new possibilities in the division of labour.

The new stage of Polish-Soviet cooperation [words indistinct] and its application in the 'Krakoiaupollena-miraculum" factory of cosmetics which exports almost [words indistinct] its production to the USSR in exchange for necessary investments in the factory.

The Swidnik near [name indistinct] factory of transport equipment can be another example of the Polish-Soviet division of labour. The factory has begun the production of a new Sokol helicopter with the aid of Soviet specialists who contributed to the design and will test the machine in severe climatic conditions.

RESIGNATION OF UNDER SECRETARY RYBA ACCEPTED

LD062345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation submitted by General of Brigade Marian Ryba in connection with his intention to retire and has recalled him from the post of chief inspector for control and under secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers.

CZYREK, BARYLA DECORATE MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI

LD062106 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski, outstanding activist of the revolutionary workers movement, co-creator of the Polish people's state and first commander in chief of the Polish People's Army, was visited today by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Jozef Baryla, Central Committee secretary.

Handing a Ludwik Warynski medal to Michal Zymierski, Jozef Czyrek expressed, on behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR, his greatest appreciation and deep respect to the marshal of Poland for his devoted revolutionary activity and great contribution to the creation of socialist Poland and the Polish People's Army.

SOLIDARITY APPEALS 'ADJOURNED INDEFINITELY'

AU061520 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6 (AFP) -- An appeal by three leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union, to have been held on January 14-15, has been adjourned indefinitely, a court spokesman said today. Wladislaw Frasyniuk, 30, Adam Michnik, 38, and Bogdan Lis, 32, all accused of heading the union's underground leadership TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], were jailed respectively for three-and-half, three, and two-and-a-half years at a Gdansk court in June.

At the trial, at which Solidarity leader Lech Walesa gave evidence, the accused and their lawyers protested at what they said were repeated violations of defence rights. The three men, who were arrested at a meeting in Gdansk with Mr. Walesa in February 1985, pleaded not guilty and accused police of fabricating evidence. A lawyer for Mr. Frasyniuk said he had called for an adjournment, after being refused the right to see his client since October.

Solidarity sources said Mr. Frasyniuk had been sanctioned for taking part in hunger strikes at Leczyca prison in central Poland during the summer in protest at conditions at detention and alleged torture by their guards. Court sources said the appeal, which had been adjourned "for procedural reasons," would not now take place before February.

Several political trials due to have taken place in early January have been postponed by the authorities including that of six Silesian miners charged with calling for counter-demonstrations on May 1. They will be tried on January 31. Observers said the adjournments were intended to boost Poland's image during a "world congress of intellectuals for peace" here on January 16-19.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY 23D PZPR CC PLENUM

AU311118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Dec 85 pp 1-2

["Resolution" adopted by the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 23 December, "defining party tasks in implementing the 1986 Central Annual Plan"]

[Text] The party's constant concern is steady economic progress based most of all on a rise in productivity. This determines the country's further development and an improvement in society's standard of living.

The implementation of the 3-year plan is drawing to a close. In general, the Central Committee approves of the results achieved in implementing the plan's basic goals. Production and the national income have grown to a higher degree than planned. The market situation has improved fundamentally. Productivity has grown and material and fuel consumption has improved. However, improvement in economic management is no cause for satisfaction. There is still unsatisfactory progress in stabilizing the market. Development is still threatened by a depreciation of fixed assets in production.

In 1986 we should make a considerable step forward in perpetuating the positive development trends achieved so far and in overcoming weaknesses that are still occurring This should be done at a time when the level of employment is falling and the supply of fuels, energy, and materials is diminishing, a time marked by a greater utility of production assets and a need to allocate increasingly greater resources for performing our foreign commitments and to guarantee an adequate standard of living to the rapidly growing population of work veterans, as well as proper living and working conditions for the numerous young students born during the population boom.

This requires a speedier transfer of our economy to intensive development and a better use of the possibilities for this purpose created by the economic reform. Faster progress in achieving economic equilibrium and reducing inflation is essential here.

1. The strategic task of 1986 is to improve economic management, which should be evidenced by a reduction in production costs and a growth in productivity.

An austere use of materials and energy provides the greatest possibility for reducing costs. Austerity should become a universal social trait and cover all spheres of life and all milieus. An austere use of fuels, energy, and materials should be a basic criterion for assessing the work of enterprises and their employees. Workers should be assured of material satisfaction and social recognition for documented and socially commendable cases of savings. The current controls on the performance of austerity tasks and programs adopted in enterprises, design offices, and research establishments should be improved.

Basic activity for the sake of austere management is defined by the PZPR Politburo's 10 December resolution concerning increased activity for austere management and the struggle against waste. Party organizations and cells should guide themselves by this resolution when inspiring and controlling savings measures.

The government will take special measures to rationalize the consumption of coal, our most important national wealth, the extraction of which is increasingly difficult and costly.

As part of the work on the final shape of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan, the government will prepare a comprehensive program of action designed to reduce the energy and materials intensiveness of development. This will be an integral part of the Plan.

2. At a time when there is a low growth rate of work resources, it is important that the entire economy and the non-production sector make a rational use thereof. Enterprises should undertake more effective action to reduce the fluctuation of employees, make better use of working hours, and increase work discipline. Plant managements and workers self-management bodies should make more extensive use of the organizational possibility of work brigades and make greater use of scientific studies of production organization and management. Advantage should be taken of the reserves inherent in excessive economic administration, and economizing measures in all spheres of state activity should be sought.

The Central Committee will charge party organizations and cells, plus party members in state administrative and economic bodies, in self-government bodies, and in trade unions, with the task of making wages more dependent on production and productivity growth. Wages systems should emphasize the incentive-giving function of wages and assure the consistent implementation of the principle good pay for good work, a principle that should be applied every day in accordance with society's sense of socialist justice. Social welfare policy should also be guided by a sense of social justice. It should be expressed in the most rapid possible improvement in the material conditions of the poorest group of pensioners.

3. The capability to create and use scientific-technological progress will be a decisive factor for long-term development. A faster introduction into production of the results of scientific-technological and organizational development is particularly necessary in our situation. Cooperation needs to be enhanced between enterprises and the research-development base. On both a national scale and inside enterprises it is essential to concentrate forces and resources on the most important research and development undertakings which will guarantee a higher quality and technical standard of products and a better use of materials and work resources.

Of fundamental strategic importance is the consistent implementation of the long-term program of scientific-technological development with the socialist community until the year 2000, adopted at the 41st CEMA session. Maximum use should be made of the chances presented by this program for reducing Poland's technological dependence on the capitalist countries and breaking the policy of embargoes and restrictions.

State administrative bodies will assure proper use of the increased funds available for the development of science and technology.

An important task for enterprise managements is to make use of new possibilities of encouraging scientific-technical progress and to create proper conditions for the development of inventiveness among employees.

In every work place, party organizations and cells will see to the performance of the above tasks.

4. In agriculture and the food economy, the work of party organizations and cells should concentrate on a better use of land and production resources, raising workers' professional qualifications, disseminating agricultural progress results, and bringing farms in line with those that are the most efficient. An important task, to be tackled jointly with farmers and rural self-management bodies, is to improve the functioning of agricultural services and improve the storage and processing of agricultural produce.

5. A particularly important task is to increase exports. Enterprises should make fuller use of the more favorable economic conditions created by systemic solutions in order to make production for export purposes more profitable and rationalize the use of resources that are imported. Increasing export capability and improving export effectiveness should be regarded as an important criterion during planning and development work by enterprises. Implementing the May 1984 CEMA economic summit decisions and using the broad possibilities presented by the coordination of plans with the socialist countries are the chief ways of solving the economy's development problems within the framework of the international division of labor.

6. Improving the efficiency of capital spending is also an important task. This depends on all participants in the investments process, from the planning stage right up to the performance of investment undertakings.

Ministries, workers self-management bodies, and enterprise managements should seek the most effective ways of increasing production potential. Investment outlay should be concentrated on modernization and on undertakings which are of short duration but which bring a rapid production growth and an improvement in its technical quality. The existing production potential needs to be better used.

7. Increasing the role of the managerial cadres is a condition necessary to improve management. Their professional prestige should be utilized more during the shaping of workers discipline and financial and wages policy inside enterprises. At the same time. Those cadres who achieve above-average results should be assured of social prestige and professional stability.

In order to guarantee the performance of the above tasks, the government will introduce instruments which define the status of an enterprise manager: his rights and duties, assessment criteria, wage rules, work relations, and legal protection.

The role and significance of service cadres needs to be increased in such a way that they become teams of experts concerning cadre policy, so that they provide professional advice to party organizations, factory managements, self-government bodies, and other organizations inside an enterprise.

8. The Central Committee is in favor of a further increase in the function of the people's councils in steering the socioeconomic development of voivodships, cities, and rural districts.

Using the powers and resources at their disposal, the people's councils should, in accordance with the goals of the 1986 Central Annual Plan, encourage a better solving of local problems, especially the development of housing construction and the social infrastructure. They should encourage small-scale production and services more energetically.

9. The Central Committee affirms its desire to consistently implement the economic reform. A high effectiveness of economic reform solutions should be a subject of concern. This makes it necessary to implement the conclusions of the National Party Economy Conference adapted to future development conditions and goals of the next 5-year period. An important task for party organizations and cells is to require managerial cadres and workforces to make broader use of the possibilities presented by the economic reform. This will be an important criterion for assessing the managerial cadres of enterprises. The discharge of current joint production commitments, the reduction of the costs of production and services, and a good quality of products should be a target of penetrating controls in economic units.

Party organizations should encourage new methods of economic functioning in those work teams, departments, and work posts which largely determine the level of austerity and economic management. This should be an important factor in raising society's economic awareness. It should be encouraged by the economic education programs performed by enterprises.

10. The social function of enterprises possesses the same importance as does their production function at present.

The party organizations' task is to develop socialist, interhuman relationships inside factories, increase work discipline, commitment, and responsibility; and encourage cooperation and attitudes of friendship. The task of the party and its organizations and cells is to liberate the possibilities inherent inside a person and animate his talents and creative passion. Party organizations should initiate the development of various forms of factory cooperation with the trade unions, self-management bodies, youth organizations, and socioprofessional societies in the solving of production, development, social, and cultural problems. The development of socialist labor competition for the sake of a good and effective performance of economic tasks should be an important form of such cooperation.

The party will consistently support the development of workers self-management bodies and a growth in workers participation in various forms of economic management. An important task for all party bodies is to establish a harmonious, joint activity between workers self-management bodies, trade unions, and factory managements. This should serve to integrate the workforces, increase their responsibility for the fortunes of their enterprise, increase production, and solve conflicts more quickly.

11. The Central Committee approves the Politburo report and decrees the performance of the tasks contained therein and in the closing speech by Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

12. The Central Committee will charge the relevant Central Committee departments with working out in January 1986 a schedule for performing the tasks stemming from the talks and resolutions of the 23rd Plenum.

PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 23 December, 1985

DISSIDENT KURON ON SYSTEM'S 'INEFFICIENCY'

LD031919 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jan (DPA) -- The critic of the Polish regime, Jacek Kuron, has called for a "national understanding" in Poland as a precondition for the "ruined country's reconstruction." In a statement broadcast today by RIAS Berlin, the 51-year-old former social science lecturer, who was one of the founding members of the "Committee for Social Self Defense" (KOR) in 1976, and who was imprisoned several times, used this phrase to pick up a term used by the Warsaw government. However, he means by this an understanding between the government and the "society represented [ueberhaupt irgenuwie vertretenen] somehow or other on the other side." This is unavoidable, even if the government fears its own society.

Kuron argues that the system's inefficiency represents the "fundamental problem." The Polish economic system produces chaos, disorder, and waste to an extent unique in the world. Despite its weak industry, Poland occupies first place in Europe in atmospheric pollution and last place in water reserves. Raw materials are running out. A "gigantic effort by the whole nation" is required. The state of war has solved nothing. The country has been unined by a 40-year centrally controlled economic management, "and that is what a Pole means when he speaks of a crisis."

FRANKFURT DAILY'S CHOICE OF LETTERS CRITICIZED

LD031558 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 3 Jan 86

[By PAP journalist Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 3 -- Poland has been given particularly much space in the ample letters-to-editor column of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, a fact one should rejoice over at first glance, especially as the editors keep apologizing for "being able to print just a modest portion" of the flurry of letters coming in each day.

But at closer look, the reader cannot but associate this privilege with Poland's being stigmatized, considering that letters raising Polish or Polish-German issues are largely chosen on the basis of the so-called negative selection.

The editors claim they don't identify themselves with the content of the letters. Even so, an indirect indentification is taking place and is additionally emphasized by the choice of headlines: "Reunification Cannot End on the Odra River" for one.

Not only does the daily disturb the current normalization dialogue, but is also tolerant of very suspicious inroads back to the inter-war period and to September of 1939, with Poles being even accused of unleashing World War Two due to their "lack of political common sense".

There are also references to the martyrdom in pre-war Poland of the then privileged German minority, which is clearly reminiscent of Goebbels and Hitler and their notorious excuses referring to a martyred minority and injustices of the Versailles Treaty.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG is the daily paper of the FRG intellectual elite, also of the young generation whose whole knowledge of modern history is mostly drawn from the press. Does a daily making such a selection really serve agreement with Poland, to say nothing of accordance with contemporary facts and fidelity to the historical truth?

JUSTICE MINISTER ON OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD230340 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 19 -- The anniversaries of the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the human rights declaration and the international pacts on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, called in short "The Covenants of Human Rights," fell a few days ago. "The system of international protection of human rights has been shaped primarily after World War Two," stated the Polish Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki in an interview for PAP.

He stressed that the "Covenants of Human Rights" had a fundamental significance. But the system of international agreements concerning the rights of the individual also encompasses, for example, the conventions of the International Labour Organization as well as numerous international agreements such as the U.N. convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination which was adopted with a significant contribution by Poland, he added.

The constitution and the law of our country, stated Lech Domeradzki, guarantee the citizens all of these rights. Above all the right to personal freedom, to equal treatment, freedom of assembly, electoral rights, freedom of conscience and religion as well as the right to work and recreation, to education, to health service, to access to cultural goods and the riches of the natural environment, etc. The degree of securing the possibilities of making full use of these rights is, however, indissolubly tied to the social and economic situation.

The requirements of civil rights outlined in covenants and other rules of international law are implemented in Poland to a decisive degree, and even exceeded. In our country, stated the minister of justice, there exists no unemployment, we guarantee universal access to education for our youth. Health care is universal and its costs are borne primarily by the state, the citizens have a possibility for an unconstrained choice of their religion according to their conscience.

Following temporary limitations, the number of people going abroad is constantly growing. At present, it is more difficult to obtain a visa from some of the Western countries than to get a passport.

The recent years were marked by a constant improvement of the already existing and the creation of new guarantees of human rights' observance in our country. [as received] What I have in mind is the significance of creating the Tribunal of State and the Constitutional Tribunal, the new electoral law to the Sejm and people's councils, [word indistinct] marked expansion of powers of regional government, the new legislation defining the rights of professional self-government.

Some capitalist states and Western mass media launching the so-called campaign for the observance of human rights in Poland strive to limit it to the issue of those arrested and convicted for non-criminal offences. In this campaign, one manipulates pieces of information, draws unreal conclusions, all this being aimed at the destabilization of situation in Poland. They call themselves the arbiters and experts in human rights. Meanwhile, numerous rights and civil liberties are constantly limited, or even openly violated in their own countries.

Poland is being criticized for the sharpening of its penal legislation, although such tendencies can be clearly noticed also in Western countries.

It is essential that undertakings in favour of human rights' protection be continued and intensified by the international community. However, it is also essential for these problems not to be used in an instrumental way for temporary political ends.

DRUG ADDICTION AS SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM

LD241203 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 Dec 85

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program; report by unidentified Warsaw correspondent; questions and answers in Polish with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Drug addiction is a very serious social problem that is being discussed more and more frequently in Poland. We have asked the anti-drug section of the Criminal Department of the Citizens' Militia in Warsaw to give us some information on this somewhat sensitive subject. The section deals with new cases daily. The number of persons addicted to drugs is increasing all the time. The number of drug-related criminal offenses and acts is also rising. This is the result of the past week for instance. Second Lieutenant Urszula Jankowska and Lieutenant Zofia Ostrowska are drawing up a list of narcotics, semi-products, and other material confiscated from hiding places where they were kept illicitly by drug addicts until discovered by the militia.

[Question] Drug addiction is a big problem in Poland. How many drug addicts are there in your area, that is in Warsaw itself and in Warsaw Province?

[Answer] As you have said, I deal with this problem in the Warsaw area and Warsaw Province. There is a total of 3,500 drug addicts and persons who commit criminal acts registered in our department. Various sources give various numbers of drug addicts in Poland. In my view, how many drug addicts there are is not as important as the whole problem itself. After all, drug addiction presents a great threat to young people and the whole community so even 1,000 persons using drugs is too many.

[Question] How could one differentiate manifestations of drug addiction in Poland?

[Answer] There are three basic groups: The first contains addicts who are dependent on the consumption of drugs extracted from poppy plants -- a drug which they call among themselves the "kompotent". In the second group are those who take hallucinogenic drugs -- that is, drugs which affect the central nervous system. The third group includes those who smoke marijuana, a drug extracted from hemp.

[Question] Do the so-called sniffers still exist?

[Answer] Yes, they still do exist, mostly among the young, frequently children between 10-15 years old making this a very serious problem. This often poses a greater threat to health then the use of the other drugs I have been talking about.

Drug addiction is truly the biggest problem in Poland, above all among the young -- frequently minors. Last year alone around 5,000 cases of drug taking were discovered in basic and secondary schools. The average age of drug addicts is between 20-24 years. Many steps are being taken to tackle the problem by way of publicity and educational campaigns in schools in order to prevent criminal acts from taking place. The number of sanatoriums and other drug treatment facilities are also increasing.

URBAN EXPLAINS RISE IN CIGARETTE, OTHER PRICES

LD052146 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5 -- "Minister Urban Replies" -- this is the title of a programme aired by the Polish TV yesterday in which Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban talked on recent rises of the prices of cigarettes, matches, TV subscriptions, the price policy in its broader sense, and the principles of informing society on the government's proceedings in this sphere:

We did not justify the rise of cigarette prices, first of all by health factors, Urban said. The prices had to be raised, in the first place, because the number of smokers is growing and the demand cannot be met. Investments in additional machines and equipment would have to be made. Yet, the government cannot deem it most urgent to appropriate means for this very goal.

Another reason for the price rise was the fact that cigarettes were growing cheaper in relation to other goods and in reference to wages, Urban went on.

The talk also focused on more general issues, related to the principles of informing society on the price policy and plans in this sphere. Minister Urban stressed that the government tries to reduce an increase in contractual prices by imposing administrative restrictions on those producers who raise prices for unjustified reasons.

The information policy concerning prices is an open issue, Urban stated. Slips do happen in information policy and the lack of information on rises of prices of TV subscriptions should be viewed as such. However, this is not a quesion of a deliberate assumption of hiding or blurring the real situation, Minister Urban said.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION COMPLETED -- After 3 years of intensive work the electrification of the Warsaw-Gdynia railway was completed last night. The cost of the undertaking will amount to over Z8 billion. This will also cover the replacement of rails and the modernization of stations and the whole railway with the maximum speed of 120 km per hour as an objective. However, the yearly profit which will be gained as the result of fuel economies and the utilization of electric locomotives, which are not imported, as opposed to internal combustion ones, is estimated as Z0.5 billion. Because of the completion of the railway, the second version of the timetable, called the after-electrification version, will come into force beginning 20 December. Trains from Warsaw to Gdansk will travel from 15 to 67 minutes faster. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Dec 85 LD]

WORKING PEOPLE'S NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS 16 DEC

AU161703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1985 -- Under the chairmanship of the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, chairman of the National Council of Working People, Nicolae Ceausescu, a plenary meeting of the working people in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finances took place on Monday, December 16.

The plenary meeting debated: a report on the steps taken by the collective managing bodies of ministries, central industrial departments and enterprises to improve production and work organization and fulfil the provisions under the programme for a rise in product performance and quality in all fields of activity; a report on the fulfillment of the single economic and social development plan for 1985 and the draft of Romania's single economic and social development plan for 1986; the Draft State Budget for 1986; a report on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the provisions under the special programmes for the coal, oil, gas, non-ferrous ores and energy supply; a report on the achievement of planned labour productivity and a bill on higher labour productivity, better production and work organization and norm-setting; guiding criteria in production organization and modernization.

Ceausescu Addresses Plenum

AU200601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Working People's National Council plenary session in Bucharest 16 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The plenary session of the Working People's National Council [WPNC] has extensively discussed the activity carried out in all areas to fulfill the 1985 plan and the overall 5-year plan, the draft plan for 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- and other questions regarding perfecting overall socioeconomic activity to resolutely implement 13th party congress decisions.

We are concluding the 1980-85 5-Year Plan with important results in all areas. Net production increased some 36 percent, the national income almost 32 percent, and industrial goods production more than 20 percent.

Important successes have also been registered in other areas. Science, education, and culture, decisive factors for ensuring the general progress of our homeland, have developed vigorously.

In stressing all of these achievements, we must frankly state that we could have fulfilled the provisions of the 5-year plan we are concluding under more favorable conditions; however, we have not been able to implement all plan provisions because a number of failings continued to exist in various areas.

All these failings and shortcomings in the activity in various areas were discussed in the plenary session in a critical and, to some extent, self-critical way. I deem it necessary to firmly stress that all necessary conclusions must be drawn from the negative state of affairs of past years -- including this year. All necessary measures must be taken to eliminate them, improve overall activity, and thus ensure the complete implementation of plan provisions for the coming period, the programs of activity in various areas, the 13th party congress decisions, and the party program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Within the framework of the WPNC plenary session I also want to mention that the important achievements in the current 5-year plan have been registered in difficult world economic conditions and at a time when we had to act to eliminate certain contradictions that emerged in the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

Important achievements attained demonstrate the correctness of our party's general political line and the fact that in its entire activity, the party is constantly guiding itself by the principles of scientific socialism, creatively applying general truths to the specific conditions in Romania. All these results are due to the dedicated activity by all our working people and by all our people who are resolutely implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, thus ensuring Romania's rise to new heights of progress and civilization, (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

As I mentioned at the last party Central Committee plenum, in the current 5-year plan we vigorously consolidated noteworthy achievements of the past 10 years, thus creating the necessary conditions to proceed, in the coming period, to a more intensive and superior development in all areas.

For all these achievements I would like to convey -- from this WPNC plenary session as well -- my warmest congratulations to all workers, technicians, engineers, and working people in all areas of activity, and to all our people. I also wish them increasingly greater successes in the future. (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, the 1986-90 5-Year Plan will ensure Romania's transition to a new development stage, from the stage of a developing country to that of an averagely developed country. All our plan and program provisions are based on the 13th party congress decisions and on the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and of creating the necessary conditions for our homeland's advance toward communism.

From the very beginning I want to mention that we have everything necessary to appropriately implement the congress decisions and the next 5-year plan, thus ensuring our country's rise to a superior level of development, an improved material and cultural standard of living for our people, the strengthening of the material and technical base of Romania, and the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland. (loud prolonged applause)

In conformity with plan provisions, we will focus our attention on the intensive development of overall activity in all areas -- industry, agriculture, and other branches. We will act determinedly to achieve a new and better quality of work and life for our people.

The 1986 plan stipulates a more than 12-percent increase in net industrial output and some 10 percent increase in national income. Industrial goods production is to increase 8-9 percent. The plan provisions are well known; therefore I do not want to dwell on them further here.

The working people's general meetings discussed general provisions and the plans for each unit in detail and our plenary session has unanimously adopted the draft plan for next year.

During the WPNC plenary discussions, comrades who took the floor stressed the realism of the plan and voiced assurances that they will take all necessary measures to appropriately fulfill the plan provisions of the first year of the next 5-year plan.

I believe that the pledge made by the WPNC plenary session expresses the desire of all working people and of all our people to ensure, beginning with the first year, the appropriate fulfillment of the plan. Thus, in 1990 we will be able to present ourselves with the fulfilled plan so that Romania may then proceed -- as I have mentioned -- to a superior stage of development, guaranteeing a superior material and cultural standard of living for our people. (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Since I made lengthy reference at the party Central Committee plenum and at the Congress of Science and Education to a number of questions pertaining to our development and to measures that must be taken to improve activity in all areas, I will dwell only on those questions to which I want to draw special attention.

First, we must continue to pay great attention to the energy problem and we must act in such a way, so that beginning with the first year [of the next 5-year plan] we will ensure the necessary conditions for smooth activity, but with minimum energy consumption by strictly applying measures established in this respect.

We must take very determined action to ensure the proper operation of power plants, coal production, the production of oil and other sources of energy, and we must resolutely fulfill the 1986 plan provisions as well as the provisions for the overall 5-year plan regarding the development of the energy base. This will ensure -- up to 1990 -- the energy needed under favourable conditions and the preconditions needed for our homeland's further development.

We must pay attention to new energy sources, as was stressed at the Congress of Science and Education. These problems are known and again, I do not want to dwell on them. However, I want to stress once again that all bodies with tasks in the field of energy sources and production, and those who consume energy must act in complete unity to appropriately solve problems in this area.

Second, we must pay increased attention to developing the domestic raw material base by better utilizing iron ores and useful substances in our country. At the same time, we must intensify our concern with recovering and recycling energy and materials sources. More than once I mentioned that in many sectors we can -- or must -- ensure more than 50 percent of the required raw materials through the recovering and recycling of materials. Thus, these are not problems to be dealt with on a benevolent basis. On the contrary, they are mandatory issues for all party and state bodies, and all working people. At the same time, by recycling various sources of energy we will be able to make up for an important quantity of thermal energy -- especially in the area of thermal energy -- and thus achieve a reduction in fuel consumption.

Generally speaking, we must act with greater determination in the direction of working out new technologies, new measures to reduce energy and material consumption. The established consumption norms must be strictly observed by drafting the necessary measures in time to ensure observance of these norms and to further cut back on consumption.

For next year, together with all managerial councils in ministries and central bodies, we have drafted the new consumption norms. True, this was done with great delay. These norms should have been worked out by at least mid year. We have decided that in 1987 consumption norms should be drafted and sent to the ministries and units by February, so that by May-June measures will be established -- that must be taken by next year -- to enable us to observe envisaged norms in 1987.

As for the current year, although attention was drawn in the summer to the need to reduce consumption norms and although certain guiding percentages were worked out, it was only recently that consumption norms were finalized. Therefore, I believe that it is necessary for all ministries, centrals, and socioeconomic units to immediately proceed to fulfilling them and to workout measures necessary to observe consumption norms. I hope that it is not necessary to draw attention to the fact that any excess consumption, in one area or another, will disrupt technical-material supplies in general. We have discussed this question several times with the ministries that exceeded envisaged consumption norms. Actually, if all those ministries had carried out responsible work, and if the comrades in their leaderships had worked as true communist leaders and assumed responsibility toward the people for the proper management and administration of the sectors entrusted to them, we would not only not have exceeded consumption norms, but we could have registered a number of additional cutbacks. Such possibilities exist in all areas. Even if the foreign press criticizes us, I want to stress that our consumption is higher than in certain developed countries although our industry is new and in many respects, superior to similar units in those countries. We have a slow and bureaucratic approach to applying new technologies and ensuring the rational management of commodities that belong to our entire nation.

We must also pay more attention to improving the quality and technical level of products. We have a program on quality and on improving the technical level of products. The Science and Education Congress discussed these problems extensively and adopted special programs. These must be implemented under the most favorable conditions in all areas. All units, centrals, and ministries are dutybound to work out tangible measures to implement the programs in this very important area.

Let us raise the role of scientific and technological research even higher in resolving various problems linked with improving the qualitative level of and making better use of production. On this basis, we will indeed be able to implement the provisions so that by 1990 Romanian products will be comparable to and competitive with the best products on an international level and so that we will even rank first in some areas.

Romanian science and technology and the working people throughout the country have demonstrated that such possibilities exist. We are convinced that by 1990 we will be able to have great achievements in the field of science and technology as far as quality and the technical level of products are concerned. This must become a central issue of our daily work in all areas! (loud, prolonged applause)

We have reached a new stage in our scientific-technological revolution. We are continuing the revolutionary process of changing our society, and we must act as revolutionaries in all areas! To be a communist -- as I also stressed at the Congress of Science and Education -- means to be in the first ranks of promoting what is new in all areas, and to become acquainted with everything that is new and progressive in the field of science and technology, and in human knowledge. One cannot be a revolutionary, one cannot lead the revolutionary process, one cannot be a communist, and one cannot be a communist leader if one has not acquired the most modern achievements of science and technology! We must do all we can so that our cadres and all working people in our homeland become acquainted with and master new scientific-technological achievements and apply them in practice in all areas! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

To achieve these goals and other plan provisions, the Political Executive Committee recently established tangible, practical measures of scientifically organizing enterprises, the production process, labor, and measures to modernize enterprises and perfect the technological level in all areas.

You have become acquainted with these provisions. We have set up a central commission that will pursue how these goals are being fulfilled. We decided that county commissions should be set up with the participation of the appropriate bodies in the given county which are called upon to act -- under the leadership of the first secretaries and with the support of scientific research and the ministries -- to see that these measures are being implemented. Without a doubt, this presupposes that there should be a collective in each ministry to ensure the implementation of those provisions in the various sectors of the given ministry. What we want to achieve is to conclude the overall activity of the scientific organization of the production process and of labor by the middle of next year by proceeding from the existing possibilities, from what we have now, and by perfecting some equipment and work devices.

The criteria with which you have become acquainted -- and which will be sent to all ministries, centrals, enterprises, and counties -- envisages guidelines aimed at the implementation of this goal, while in the coming period we have to continue to implement measures for securing new machines and equipment, the modernization of existing machines and equipment, the application of new technologies, and the introducing of automation, mechanization, and robotics in such fields in which this is necessary.

What we want is for each unit to establish tangible measures -- not in general, but in the spirit of the criteria about which I have spoken -- and act in this direction.

On the basis of the experience we have gained in some units, even in places where established measures were not fully applied, we have registered a more than twofold increase in labor productivity. We hope that by the conclusion of the organizational measures we will register a threefold increase in labor productivity -- and this without performing exceptional things, but proceeding only from a proper organization of the production process, from a rational use of existing equipments, and from perfecting them. I do not want to be misunderstood, of course; we must act with great determination, where necessary, to apply the program on automation and robotics to match the general technological level in the world. However, it must not be misunderstood that we should disregard what we have, or that we should wait until we introduce another robotics technology; on the contrary, we must achieve a superior organization with what we have, an increase in the technological level, in labor productivity, and, on this basis, an increase in production in general, as well as a cutback in consumption, and an increase in profitability. The experience we have gained demonstrates that only by applying our judgement, a sense of responsibility, and organizational spirit and only by modernizing what we have will we be able to achieve a great increase in production, economic efficiency, productivity in general, and in overall activity. It is in this spirit that I want those measures understood and it is in this spirit that you should act once you are back home.

On this basis we must continue to act to achieve a greater increase in social labor productivity. The plan provisions are important -- including those of the 5-year plan -- but we must proceed from the need to at least double labor productivity in this 5-year plan. This is a field where a great deal has to be done and where very firm action is needed. I have stressed more than once that it is necessary for us to understand our duty to achieve higher productivity, higher than is achieved by the capitalists. Our people, the working people, are the owners, the producers, and the masters of everything produced in our country. We must act to achieve all this with minimum costs and consumption, including minimum labor consumption, to vigorously increase labor productivity. This constitutes a particularly important problem for the fulfillment of the plan and of the party program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society. Communism can be achieved only on the basis of the most modern technology and the highest labor productivity in all areas. (loud, prolonged applause)

All sectors must act to reduce material expenditures and production costs in general. The achievements of the 5-year plan we are concluding are not satisfactory. Therefore we must do all we can, so that beginning with the first year of the next 5-year plan we will reduce material expenditures and production costs to a much greater extent, so we will ensure an increase in efficiency and the profitability of all units and in each sector of activity.

For this purpose, we have to take more determined action to perfect self-management and self-administration, and to apply the new economic-financial mechanism. During its recent meeting, the Political Executive Committee established a number of measures in this respect, too, to increase a sense of responsibility, a spirit of initiative in each working people's collective, and the fact that each unit must operate on the principle of self-administration, and that all working people's collectives must better manage -- with better results -- the wealth entrusted to them for administration by the people. Let us act so we will not only preserve and protect socialist property and the assets entrusted to us, but so that we will ensure constant development of the national wealth and of the cooperative and state socialist ownership. This constitutes the decisive basis without which one cannot conceive of socialism and communism, and without which one cannot ensure the country's general elevation and an increased material and cultural living standard for our people! Thus the strengthening, development, and more vigorous increase in the cooperative and state socialist ownership is one of the central duties of each working people's collective, of the leadership cadres, and of the party in all areas of activity! The way we will be able to achieve this will demonstrate we are acting as real revolutionaries and that we are fulfilling our duties toward the people, and toward the future of our socialist homeland! (loud, prolonged applause)

In the spirit of these principles of self-management and self-administration, we envisage increasing the responsibility of leadership cadres, of working people's councils, and of general meetings of working people as owners, producers, end-users, and masters of all national riches, and as real forgers of the free and communist future of Romania! (loud, prolonged applause)

It is also necessary to more firmly apply the socialist principle of remuneration and we must firmly give general application to the overall contract system in all areas in the first part of 1986. We have already registered positive results in the report. I also mentioned this at the party Central Committee plenum and I want to repeat here that in the construction sector in which the overall contract system was applied appropriately we registered important results, including a 10 percent increase in labor productivity this year. Even here there is still work to be done.

That is why we should firmly apply the socialist principles of remuneration and the overall contract system. It should be well understood that working people's incomes must be linked directly to fulfilling production tasks and that nobody can earn more without work, actually that nobody can earn anything without work! Each person, regardless of his position, must realize that incomes can only be linked to production and work! The more, better, and cheaper we produce, the more our incomes will grow. The more profits and profitability we attain, the more our incomes will grow! Where poor work is being performed, no proper incomes can be ensured.

With our system of overall remuneration we ensure the same incomes for the same kind of work in all sectors and branches. However, nobody may be assured of an income unless he performs the required amount of work or turns out the required number of products. Likewise, we do not set limits for attaining higher incomes on the basis of higher production obtained through work.

This is the socialist principle at the basis of our system and we must firmly apply it! We have removed exploitation and eliminated gains through the oppression of other people, speculation, or other illegal ways! The only source of income is work and activities for the people and society and for raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization! (applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

In our entire activity we must pay particular attention to implementing plan provisions concerning foreign trade and production sharing. We must do everything to expediently fulfill export provisions -- both in clearing and hard currency -- proceeding from the fact that only thus can be acquire the necessary means for our imports and for various other payments, including the reduction of our foreign debt.

We must strongly develop production sharing. In this respect, I would like to draw attention to the CEMA cooperation program adopted at last year's high level meeting. This program stipulates that we jointly solve -- within CEMA, through better production sharing -- a number of problems pertaining to the development of each national economy, primarily problems concerning energy, raw materials, and raising the technical and qualitative level of products. As a matter of fact, a special program for science and technology is soon scheduled to be adopted.

At the same time, we must broadly develop ties with other socialist and developing countries. We must intensify production sharing with the developed capitalist states and all countries in the world, in the spirit of principles of full equality and mutual advantage. We must bear in mind that we are dutybound to secure our permanent participation in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and scientific assets. Let us do this by appropriately working to promote an equitable and mutually advantageous trade and make better use of raw materials and our people's work.

In this respect, great responsibilities devolve on our foreign trade, trade enterprises, and on productive ministries, centrals, and all units. They must understand they should give priority to attaining the production earmarked for export and other international cooperation. In view of the large number of programs for production cooperation. In view of the large number of programs for production sharing and cooperation in other fields, we must take all necessary steps to commendably fulfill them. We have everything required for this! We have an industry which can and must turn out competitive, high quality products. I stress again that we must do everything to commendably fulfill our export tasks, production sharing, and all foreign trade tasks! This is an important part of the entire productive activity and a most significant element in successfully fulfilling the plan and ensuring the overall development of our fatherland! (loud and prolonged applause)

We must act with greater responsibility and exactingness in all fields; we must improve our working style and better distribute cadres and manpower; we must check the implementation of programs and decisions and ensure quality control and real assistance with a view to efficiently solve the problems raised in the complex process of our fatherland's development. Let us work to strengthen revolutionary and workers order and discipline in all fields of activity!

Comrades, we can state we have everything necessary for this goal; we have a plan in accordance with our people's possibilities and with the requirement for our fatherland's development. It is now decisive that we work properly to fulfill this plan. We have enough manpower, technical cadres, good experts, and good researchers. Moreover, we have a workers class with a high level of professional and technical training and a high revolutionary and workers awareness. On this basis, we are fully convinced that we will commendably fulfill the 1986 plan and the new 5-year plan up to 1990! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, the increase in national income will ensure the means necessary to raise the people's well-being and develop production forces. We will allocate 70 percent of the national income for the consumption fund and 30 percent for the development fund. The maintenance of these proportions is an objective requirement for continuing our fatherland's development and creating the technical-material base for the passage to communism and for raising further our people's level of civilization and well-being. I stress again in this framework, too, that without constant attention to developing the material base and fixed assets, without allocating the means necessary for accumulation and development, we risk being left behind, something which would have serious implications for the fatherland's overall development level and our socialist nation's future. We do not have the right to do this and we will not do it! We will do everything to ensure the development of production forces and strengthen socialist ownership and the technical-material base, convinced that only thus can we secure our fatherland's and people's future, the victory of communism, and Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!"; "Our esteem and pride -- Ceausescu, Romania!")

The new 5-year plan and next year's plan provide for the measures necessary to raise the living standard of the working masses and the people in all fields. Therefore, I do not wish to dwell on this point now. I will only stress that, within the framework of these measures, we will pay particular attention to families with several children. We take these measures proceeding from the need to improve the country's demographic situation, ensure an appropriate growth in the birthrate and the natural increase of the population, and mainly in the youth and vigor of our socialist nation. As I have said on other occasions, we are dutybound to ensure an appropriate, natural population growth and preserve the people's youth, since we have to think of our nation's future. We need more children, comrades, hence more children must be born. Our fatherland's future depends on this! (loud applause and cheers)

Of course, we will take certain measures to eliminate various practices that have led to a reduced birthrate. At the same time, the Political Executive Committee decisions aim at certain steps which will raise allowances for families and mothers with several children. We plan to achieve quite a substantial raise, which will be published soon. Mothers with four children will receive 500 lei for the fourth and any subsequent child; mothers with three or four children will recieve 400 lei monthly and mothers with five children will receive a monthly allowance of 500 lei, so that they can devote themselves to raising their children. These are important measures that require significant financial efforts; but we think they are necessary, in view of our responsibility for our people's future. (loud and prolonged applause)

We have also established certain measures concerning the construction of privately-owned dwellings; they aim at stimulating workers working in towns and personnel working in large cities to build their homes in communes near these towns, as envisaged by law. As a rule, we should stop granting loans for the construction of homes in large cities.

As a matter of fact, we have very important achievements in the field of housing construction. We already have certain towns with a surplus of dwellings, something which means that in general we have resolved -- and until 1990 will have really resolved -- the basic problem of housing for all working people. We proceed from the fact that we should have a large number of state-owned apartments in the large cities. They can be distributed to the enterprises which should group the working people around them to avoid costly transportation, which also causes many other problems. Actually, I believe that beginning with next year and up to 1987 we should implement the decision we have already taken, namely, that all enterprises should have service dwelling for their basic cadres, as has always been the case in Romania.

An enterprise director, which may have to be called in on an emergency in 3 minutes, cannot live 3-4 kilometers away from the enterprise, or who knows where. All the time he is the factory's director, he must be in the factory and live near the factory; the same applies to other management cadres. We must take all steps to implement this measure, which should become compulsory and will contribute to strengthening responsibility in all sectors. (loud applause)

These days we have taken new steps to further develop the food industry and implement the program of preparing ready-made dishes which can be bought by citizens, thus avoiding difficulties in household activity and also ensuring good supplies to the people.

With all these measures, and other steps taken or due to be taken, we aim at unswervingly implementing the basic goal of our party, namely to ensure that everything we achieve serves the people and their well-being, strengthens the material base, and continuously raises the living standard. This is the goal of our party policy and the essence of socialism! We are doing everything for man and with the people! However, well-being depends on our work and on the overall development of the fatherland! (loud applause and cheers)

In order to fulfill all these targets, we must further strengthen the party's leading role and the party members' responsibility in pooling the efforts of all working people to implement the development programs and plans of our fatherland.

Let us strongly extend the political-educational work of fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialism!

Let us further strengthen a feeling of responsibility and patriotic socialist pride in everything we achieve, through the united work of our people!

Let us ensure that the socialist buildiers of our fatherland and all the people, who are masters of their destiny, act in closer unity and with greater firmness and determination to consciously build Romania's free, happy, and communist future! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, at the Central Committee plenum and the Congress of Science and Education, I discussed certain problems of the international situation; therefore I do not wish to dwell on them in detail. On those occasions, we also presented our party's assessment of the Geneva meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders. The question being raised now is what happens after Geneva, in view of the fact that the basic problems have remained unresolved and that nuclear weapons continue to be produced and deployed.

The commitments assumed by the two great powers in Geneva are important; but we, and all peoples, are waiting for a passage to concrete steps to halt the arms race, cease the deployment of new missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe, and proceed to the destruction of existing ones. The historic importance of this meeting be only proved by concrete and real steps along these lines.

What we really desire is a quick proceeding to disarmament steps. The continuation of the arms race would mean that this meeting was used as an excuse for producing new nuclear weapons and increasing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, which would lead to the destruction of all of mankind.

That is why we are still worried and cannot feel that things are better now, after Geneva; on the contrary, our feeling is that we must intensify political activity and act, together with all forces and peoples in the world, to bring about a passage to nuclear and overall disarmament.

On that occasion, we stated our opinion on what course of action should be taken. Of course, we primarily aim at halting the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. Both sides said that they want a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons. If they want this, then why should other armaments be produced? Why do they want to have a larger number of weapons destroyed? Why should they spend further material and financial means? Why should they ask their working people and scientists to make new efforts for producing weapons that are to be destroyed?! We believe that only through steps taken to reduce these armaments -- or at least to stop the manufacture of arms and new nuclear tests for the duration of the talks -- will the seriousness of these commitments and statements be borne out and the fact proven that the sides really aim at a reduction in nuclear weapons! We hope that we shall be able to witness real steps being taken along these lines.

We firmly speak out for strengthening trust and cooperation in Europe, successfully concluding the Stockholm Conference, and attaining ever better results at the Vienna negotiations.

We work to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peaceful cooperation. We support the creation of nuclear-free areas in northern and central Europe and other continents.

Along with other states, we wish to actively work to ensure that the Geneva disarmament conference reaches concrete agreements in this respect.

We speak out for halting military operations in various parts of the world, putting an end to conflicts, and solving problems between states through negotiations alone. We believe that one should speedily organize an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

We are very concerned with the world economic situation, particularly the worsening of the situation of developing countries. We speak out for an international conference, under UN aegis, between developing and developed countries in order to find a global solution to the problem of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt of these countries, and establish a new world economic order.

In view of the complex nature of these problems and proceeding from the fact that public opinion has already demonstrated that it represents a strong force which must be taken into account, we speak out for intensifying the international activity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces to unite the efforts of all peoples toward bringing about peace and disarmament.

We are convinced that the forces acting for peace are strong and can change the course of events and ensure the triumph of reason and the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, peace, and freedom! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

I have mainly spoken about the issue of peace, as this is the basic issue, without which we cannot guarantee the fulfillment of our peoples. No country can concentrate its forces on development, unless under conditions of peace! Therefore, disarmament and peace are the key issues of our time. We must give them all our attention in our international activity.

We will work resolutely to develop relations with all states, regardless of social system. But we will firmly and resolutely base these relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

We firmly speak out for renouncing force and the threat of force and observing each people's right to freely decide its development path, in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. Nobody can claim the right to impose its way of thinking, its system, and policy upon another nation! Each people should be able to freely and independently decide its development path and policies and ensure their well-being and happiness! We will cooperate with all nations along these lines and on the basis of these principles! We will never allow anyone to interfere in our domestic affairs! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Romania-peace and friendship!")

Once again, I would like to reiterate the determination of our party, state, and people to actively cooperate with all realist forces and peace-loving people to bring about disarmament, peace, freedom, and independence for all nations and to ensure the socio-economic development of all peoples! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion, I would again like to express the conviction that the WPNC plenary meeting and the decisions unanimously adopted here will determine an improvement of work in all fields of activity. All participants in the plenary meeting should leave here with the firm determination to work in their sectors to unite all working people in order to expediently fulfill this year's plan and thoroughly prepare the commendable fulfillment of next year's plan as of the first day! Let us ensure that all 1986 plan indexes are fulfilled, thus creating a lasting basis for the entire 5-year plan!

I again stress that we have everything required for this. It is now up to our work and activity in respective fields!

I have the conviction that the entire WPNC will responsibly work and ensure that this democratic and revolutionary forum of working people can really prove its strength and creative capacity of uniting all people around the party, for socialism, communism, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-RCP!")

With this conviction, I wish you, the working people's councils, and all working people ever greater successes in all your activity! (loud and prolonged applause)

On the eve of the new year -- this also being the last plenary meeting of our council -- I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you, working people's councils and all our people, best wishes for health and happiness, a happy New Year and success in your work! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-peace!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, all those present stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania)

MESSAGE SENT TO PCF ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

AU311415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF]: The 65th anniversary of the creation of the PCF offers us the pleasant opportunity to extend warm friendly greetings, sincere congratulations, and wishes for fresh successes in your activity dedicated to defending the basic interest of the workers class and to renewing transformations in keeping with the aspirations for socioeconomic progress, well-being, and the happiness of the friendly French people.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between the RCP and PCF will continue to develop to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace, detente, understanding, and international cooperation.

RCP Central Committee

MILEA CABLES VIETNAM ON PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU291954 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Dec p 5

[Text] The minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, Colonel General Vasile Milea sent a congratulatory cable to minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Army General Van Tien Dung on the 41st anniversary of the creation of the Vietnamese People's Army. On the same occasion, Pham Duy Toan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Romania, met with soldiers of a military unit of our Army and spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

Participants in the meeting were shown a photo exhibition of the life and activity of the soldiers in the Vietnamese People's Army along with a feature film.

OFFICIALS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LAO LEADER

AU271548 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and on our own behalf, we extend to you warm greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your 65th birthday.

On this occasion we wish you much health, long life, and new successes in your activity of high responsibility. We also wish the communists and friendly Lao people ever greater achievements in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] in building socialism in their homeland.

We express our belief that by acting jointly, we can further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the LPRP and between Romania and Laos, for our peoples benefit and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding between nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'AGGRESSIVE THREATS' TO LIBYA

LD061539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the most recent development of the situation in the areas of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement:

"Yugoslavia follows with great anxiety the most recent development of the situation in the area of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, where dangerous conflict is intensifying, accompanied by direct threats, use of force, and armed intervention. At the same time, Yugoslavia resolutely condemns such Israeli aggressive threats, particularly toward individual independent and nonaligned Arab countries, especially the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Yugoslavia welcomes the attitude of the Council of the Arab League taken at the 4 January 1986 meeting in Tunisia and stresses the need for restraint on all sides from any threats of force or demonstrations of force or other forms of pressure which threaten the basic principles of relations between countries, peace, and stability in this part of the world.

The inadmissible acts of terrorism at the airports in Rome and Vienna which Yugoslavia, along with the entire international community, has most resolutely condemned in accordance with its policy of condemning and opposing terrorism in all of its forms, cannot be used as an excuse for actions directed against the integrity and security of independent and sovereign countries. Just as there is no justification for terrorist acts, there is no excuse for threats to sovereign and independent states, their integrity, sovereignty and security, since it is precisely such manifestations and threats of force which represent crude and dangerous acts, which endanger the international order, and violate the UN Declaration."

COMMENTATRIES VIEW UPCOMING DIZDAREVIC USSR TRIP

Continuity of Ties Stressed

LD062136 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Milika Sundic commentary: "On the Eve of Raif Dizdarevic's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] The visit of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raid Dizdarevic to Moscow, where he will have talks with Eduard Shevardnadze on current international problems and on bilateral cooperation, represents an important event in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It can be reliably said that relations are friendly and stable and that from year to year they are becoming more and more defined in all areas. This is an official, friendly, and reciprocal visit representing the continuation of this practice at various levels.

Last year in July, Milka Planinc, the president of the Federal Executive Council, stayed in the USSR and had extensive and informative talks with the then Soviet premier, Nikolay Tikhonov, and with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev. Before Milka Planinc, Veselin Djuranovic and Ali Sukrija stayed in Moscow in the capacity of president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the LCY Central Committee. They attended, let us recall, the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, and on the occasion spoke with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Of course, many prominent figures from the USSR have visited Yugoslavia in recent years: in 1982 the then minister of foreign affairs, and now chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko, and in March 1983 Nikolay Tikhonov, the chairman of the Soviet Government. There has been a series of other reciprocal visits, each of which in its own way has contributed to the development and improvement of relations between the two socialist countries.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR is based on the well-known principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Declaration of 1956 -- the principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, and strict respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Practice in the last 30 years has confirmed countless times that the principles contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations have remained sacrosanct in the relations between the two countries and parties. Yugoslav-Soviet relations, whenever there was no departure from the jointly adopted documents, have always strengthened and developed to the mutual benefit of both sides. This is demonstrated by the fact that the USSR is Yugoslavia's most important foreign trade partner, as has been the case for many years and will probably remain so.

Bearing all this in mind, the talks which will take place between Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze ought not to be restricted by anything. It is a question of continuity in our successful and rich cooperation which, at the present moment, has a special significance, especially if one bears in mind the importance of good relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR for peace in Europe and the world. This year could be a watershed in this respect, in view of the forthcoming important events, such as the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe and the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Washington. The stances of Yugoslavia and the USSR on a series of international problems are very close or coincide, primarily in the decision of the two countries to strengthen efforts to preserve peace in the world.

There are, of course, differences, which are the result of differing international positions and differing approaches to individual international problems. It should not be forgotten that the USSR is one of the leading bloc powers and that Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country which sees in the policies of the blocs a major obstacle to an improvement in the international situation. Of course, even with the existence of these difficulties, the two countries are successfully cooperating in many fields.

Closer Cooperation Sought

LD071028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0011 GMT 7 Jan 86

[By Djordje Milosevic]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic leaves on an official visit to the Soviet Union during the week, with a view to giving a further impact to friendly all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia is interested in developing cooperation with the Soviet Union in all fields on a lasting and stable footing and on the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Declaration.

[Words indistinct] these are principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference and respect for the other's path in internal development and specific features of international position, as [word indistinct] differences stemming therefrom. The coming dialogue between the two countries' foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Eduard Shevardnadze, will be an opportunity to point up the lasting value of these principles.

The exchange of views on international questions is expected to encompass the complex of East-West relations, trends in (?European) hotbeds of crises, etc. The hosts are expected to inform the Yugoslav foreign secretary about the recent Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. Yugoslavia has assessed the summit as positive, stressing that the process of detente can find its full expression only if all countries participate in it, making it universal.

The Yugoslav side is expected to inform the hosts about the activity of the non-aligned countries in the context of the preparation for the coming summit in Harare. Dizdarevic will also inform his hosts about the efforts invested by the non-aligned countries, as an independent and global factor in international relations, towards improving the general international political climate and creating equality-based economic relations in the world.

MIKULIC NOMINATED AS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD061544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republic Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina today unanimously supported the SFRY Presidency's proposal to make Branko Mikulic a candidate for the post of president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. In the discussion at today's session it was stressed, above all, that this method of carrying out the preliminary proceedings is a step forward in the democratization of cadre policy as a whole and especially in the federal organs.

The decision of the SFRY Presidency is that priority in the election to this post should be given to the qualifications of the candidate for FEC president, who should obtain political support in all the republics and provinces. In proposing candidates for this responsible function, the seriousness of the economic situation in which the country finds itself and the important role of the FEC in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program, in elaborating the economic system, and in implementing the policy decided upon and carrying out the regulations, was stressed.

In her introductory remarks at today's session, Smiljka Milojevic, president of the Republic Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, stressed that support is fully expected in the preliminary consultations on criteria and particularly on the proposal of the SFRY Presidency that Branko Mikulic be a candidate for the post of president of the FEC, and that the initiatives of the Presidency be present in the widespread political consultations in the preliminary proceedings. She stressed that the exceptional results achieved by Branko Mikulic in carrying out the most important duties in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia, the reputation he enjoys at home and abroad, his well-known resoluteness, creativity, and consistency, inspire confidence that in the post of FEC president he would ensure the successful realization of the goals and tasks of economic stabilization and the overall socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia.

On the basis of the SFRY Presidency's initiative and in accordance with the decision of the SAWPY Federal Conference on the method of carrying out the preliminary proceedings of proposing candidates for election to the post of FEC president, the proposal was on the agenda for consultation by all participants of the social compact on cadre policy in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The report on the results of these consultations, which was approved today, and the discussion at the session, fully supported the proposed candidate. It particularly emphasized the important contribution by Branko Mikulic to the successful struggle of the LC and other organized socialist forces for the more rapid, harmonious, and uniform socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia. He contributed to the development of socialist self-managing relations and to the building up of our sociopolitical and economic system; the development and strengthening of equality, brotherhood, unity, and the socialist cohesion of our nations and nationalities; the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity; the development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection; and implementation of the non-aligned policy of our country.

It was also stressed that Branko Mikulic, in performing to date the most responsible duties and functions in sociopolitical organizations and state organs in the republic and in the federation, has demonstrated all the qualities of a consistent fighter for the implementation of the LC policy. He uncompromisingly combats all forms of nationalism, nationalist separatism, bureaucratic unitarism, liberalism, and dogmatism, all counterrevolutionary tendencies and their exponents. In the process, he makes a personal contribution to the construction and strengthening of the ideopolitical and action unity of the LC. Performing his duties conscientiously and responsibly, he has acquired a wealth of political experience and affirmation and on the basis of his personal qualities and humanist attitude, he enjoys great esteem among the working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of Yugoslavia. This confirms the support that Branko Mikulic has obtained in the preliminary proceedings in all the republics and provinces.

Branko Mikulic was born 10 June 1928 in Gornji Vakuf. By nationality he is a Croat. He was a member of the Communist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia from 1944 and has been a member of the LCY since 1945. He took part in the national liberation war from 1943. He has completed economic studies at college. He has performed a series of responsible functions in party and state bodies. Directly after the war he was secretary of the local committee of the Communist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in Gornju Vakuf and Bugojno, chairman of the local board of the United Association of Yugoslav Antifascist Youth in Bugojno, and at the first congress of the United Association of Bosnia-Hercegovina Anti-Fascist Youth in 1945 he was elected member of the county board. From 1947 he held office as organizing secretary of the local committees of the LC of Bugojno and Jajce, followed by that of secretary of the local committees of the LC of Bugojno, Livno and Zenica. In this period he also held office as president of the county of Bugojno, followed by that of Sarajevo. Since 1965 he has held many prominent posts in the city of Sarajevo, the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the federation. He has been secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LCY Central Committee, president of the Executive Council of the Bosnian Assembly, secretary of the Executive Committee and president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. He was a representative of the Bosnian Assembly at many colloquia. He is currently a member of the SFRY Presidency. He is the winner of many high awards and has obtained high social recognition.

Following today's discussion, the report on the results of the consultations on the post of President of the FEC in the preliminary proceedings in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

VITAL NEED FOR PUBLIC DEBATE ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU062126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 85 p 2

[Seada Vranic commentary "When Pines Are Crooked"]

[Text] One could hardly find a recent example of something which has agitated our public to such an extent and with such strongly, sometimes even bitterly opposing, views as is the case with the debate on the political system. Whatever our attitude to it, this fact affected the physiognomy of the document "The Critical Analysis on the Functioning of the Political System" to a great extent, and there is no doubt that its influence will be very much felt during the public debate (which should be concluded by the end of February).

Should that worry us? Should one be afraid of undesirable ideas and suggestions, heretical opinions, various instances of "going too far [istrcavanje]," and even imputations? In short: Are we ready to listen in the next several months to all that the public wants to say?

These questions impose themselves on us, for since the moment it was given the green light and "put into circulation," "The Critical Analysis" has been followed by warnings that one should not open already closed doors or return to things already assessed as superseded or unacceptable.

It is not difficult to agree that the debates to date, along with many useful and clever proposals, included many things that do not suit self-management and the federal character of our community. There were also some crazy attacks against the most valuable achievements of the revolution. All that, however, must not be an excuse for manipulating the public debate. We are certain that directing it would bring more damage than benefit, not only because "The Critical Analysis" is not a document devoid of weaknesses, even the biggest kind, but because the best solutions can be reached only through an open struggle of opinions. It is only through democratic debate that one can discard the rational waste and outmoded ideas and prevent them from becoming politically "alive." After all, an idea is truly defeated only when its defeat is public. Has not, in fact, historical experience taught us that the LC has always won battles when it entered them openly and defeated its opponents on the public scene?

It is because of all this that one should observe the public debate with confidence, although that does not mean that each individual proposal, idea, and opinion will deserve confidence. The fact that those who are ready to accept an a priori selection and recipes assigned in advance are fewer and fewer is therefore all the more encouraging. This positive democratic move is also shown by the fact that many ideas (which used to provoke shock and condemnation with some people one or more years ago) can be heard today even in the highest political and delegate bodies.

This positive sign should not be overestimated, of course, because those opposing changes in political system -- although less loud -- are not few. This fact was pointed out at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia held recently, where it was said that much more wisdom and less ideological exclusiveness and fanaticism should be included in the debates on the system. This is even more necessary because there are individuals who immediately attack any criticism of the existing institutional solutions -- all under the label of defending the foundations of the system -- and who show broadness only when generously attacking labels and political disqualifications. And the largest number of those who uncritically defend every article of the constitution and the law on associated labor, live outside of the relations established by these documents, opposing their idealizations -- stubbornly and with slogans -- to real experiences from practice and life.

If the demand voiced at the aforementioned LC session is not the only one, then that is the sign appearing at the beginning of the public debate that there will be room for all suggestions that offer new and real prospects to self-management. After all, the poet was right in saying that where the wind blows only in one direction, pines grow crooked.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DINAR EXCHANGE RATE

LD071002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- It is necessary in the coming period to ensure all the necessary conditions for conducting an active policy for a realistic and uniform dinar exchange rate. In realizing this policy to a greater extent, it is necessary to emphasize the long-term development aspect, it is pointed out in the positions of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on the impact of the dinar's realistic rate of exchange on development policy. The FEC has sent a report on the policy of the dinar's realistic rate rate of exchange and the effects of this policy to the Yugoslav Assembly. This report will be discussed by delegates in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

The FEC stresses that the duration of the time period in which the policy of the dinar's realistic rate of exchange is being conducted is too short to recognize all its effects, particularly its impact on development policy. A constituent part of conducting the policy of the dinar's realistic rate of exchange should be ensuring that all necessary information on the effects of its operation on the real value of all production factors, restructuring of the economy, making decisions on investments, trends in consumption and exports, and decreasing the fictitious [fiktivan] income which results from the overvaluation of the domestic currency on foreign markets.

There is no doubt, it is pointed out, that the policy of the dinar's realistic rate of exchange would have been considerably more effective if it had been conducted in coordination with basic assumptions on which the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program is based. This primarily implies establishing financial discipline, eliminating basic causes of inflation, changes in the distribution of income, the allocation of accumulation, and so forth.

Ensuring conditions for establishing convertibility of the dinar and for protecting its value remains, according to the FEC, one of the essential prerequisites for economic stabilization. The dinar should function fully as the national currency and its realistic and uniform rate of exchange should be the criterion and measures for adopting investment and export-imports decision. In this sense a whole series of actions is envisaged, such as measures in the area of allocation and mobility of social assets, systems and the policy of prices, distribution of income, strengthening of the material basis of work, development policy, personal expenditure, and so forth.

The FEC is also in favor of establishing a methodology for forming the dinar exchange rate in realizing the envisaged volume of goods exchange with the convertible currency and clearing area [i.e. foreign market], a methodology which will ensure optimal conditions for exchange with both areas.

SERBIAN WRITERS RESPOND TO ALBANIAN ATTACK

AU232041 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] At the session of the Serbian Writers' Association today, the delegates gave credit to the editorial board of the periodical KNJIZEVNE NOVINE for, as was said, having created a modern paper with a Yugoslav character, the 700th issue of which has just been published. It was stressed, however, that one cannot agree with one article in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE. It was also said that the recent sentence of Dragoljub Petrovic for an article published in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE should not have an inhibiting effect on the editorial concept of the paper.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1405 GMT on 22 December carries a 700-word report on the Serbian Writers' Association session which adds the following: "During the debate on the resolution of the Novi Sad Writers' Congress, the meeting also adopted statements on some current cases. Among them was that the sentence of Dr Dragoljub Petrovic because of an article in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE be abolished."]

The delegates supported the activities of the Presidium of the Serbian Writers' Association. They concluded that one should react to the attack of Albanian Writer Ismail Kadre on Tirana Radio against the Serbian Writers' Association Presidium. In This text carried on Tirana Radio, our country was crudely insulted and a desire for Tirana's patronage over Kosovo writers of Albanian nationality was in evidence.

Concluding the session, the delegates pointed out that the Serbian Writers' Association has consistently implemented the resolution of the Novi Sad Writers' Congress.

MAMULA LEADS ARMY DELEGATION TO ANGOLA

LD070947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, is leading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] which left this morning on a friendly and official visit to the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola. During his stay in this friendly and nonaligned country the federal secretary for national defense and members of the delegation will have talks with their host, Defense Minister Colonel Tonha, on further improving the traditionally good cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and those of Angola, and they will visit some units and institutions of their armed forces.

At Batanjnica Airport Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the YPA; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air and Air Defense Forces; Major Gen Bogdan Rancer, and Rear Admiral Milun Nikolic. They were also seen off by Oliveira da Silva, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the SFRY, and Assistant Defense Attache Captain Kamilo Zoao Manuel.

MAMULA OUTLINES NATIONAL DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS

AU020701 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2421, 5 Dec 85 pp 1-3

["Excerpts" from the speech by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in the SFRY Assembly on 27 November]

[Text] Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, last Wednesday [4 December] submitted a report to the SFRY Assembly in connection with the discussion of the federal budget for 1986. Addressing the delegates of both chambers of the assembly, the federal secretary said among other things:

In connection with the determination of the funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in the federal budget, I would like to present a brief outline of these requirements and explain them with facts which affect them. For this purpose it is necessary at the same time to analyze the system of values which we defend on the one hand, and on the other hand the system that endangers these values. Of course we primarily perceive the dangers and threats that come from the outside encirclement. In addition one should bear in mind the internal factors which act autonomously or in connection with the foreign factor.

Speaking about foreign factors, on this occasion I would briefly analyze only the essential constant tendencies that characterize the entire postwar development of the international community, especially in the second half of the seventies and the first half of the eighties, and which are still continuing -- I would particularly dwell on their possible implications for our security and independence.

The first and the basic constant is certainly the military-political grouping of the major part of the developed world into various political, military, economic, ideological, and recently also technological factions. This tendency continues in the sense that these narrow closed military political, economic, and technological worlds are expanding. In this latest aspect, the technological one, certain rearrangements are possible in the future and some centers may attempt to identify themselves as relatively independent, but this will not essentially affect this basic tendency. The second essential consequence of the contest is a very intensive arms race, which has assumed gigantic proportions on earth, and lately has been moving into space, too. This incessant arms race, which is assuming the shape of a spiral and which tends to an increase in the quantity and especially in the quality of all kinds of weapons, leads to an increase of financial expenditure to astronomic proportions. It is not difficult to conclude what burden is being borne by the national economies of all the countries, even of the most developed ones, so that this entire phenomenon may be considered a peculiar kind of economic war. It is also not difficult to conclude that the arms race, which is assuming universal proportions -- all countries, including the poorest of them, are joining in it even against their will if they want to preserve at least a minimum of conditions for their own defense -- imposes the greatest burden precisely on these poor countries and their limited material resources. This particularly applies to countries such as ours, which base their defense strategy on their own forces, considering that this is the basic condition of their political and any other independence.

In the period before us, in which we perceive the vision of a continued arms race in space, one should expect an intensification of this process in all kinds and aspects or armaments and military equipment.

Such a process may free a wider space for the manifestation of military force on earth through the application of improved conventional weapons and low-power selective-effect nuclear weapons [nuklearno oruzje male snage i selektivnog dejstvag] and other kinds of weapons. Such a supposition is very realistic for several reasons: (1) Although certain steps are being taken to prevent the militarization of space, which we wholeheartedly welcome and support, it is not realistic to expect any serious results, particularly since the militarization of space is conditioned by economic, technological, and other motives in addition to military ones. (2) The new technologies objectively make possible the improvement of so-called earth weapons. Therefore, we may conclude that the ideas about cosmic weapons and cosmic strategy at this moment constitute -- even as ideas -- a new, very powerful impetus for the continuation of the arms race, with all the consequences arising from it.

The second essential constant is the particular international geopolitical and military strategic position of our country. Without entering into an analysis of all the components of this position, I want particularly to stress the exceptional significance of our region in the context of the general strategic aims in Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Balkans. Many strategic interests, as it has been known for a long time, intersect and interwine in our region to the extent of mutual exclusiveness. Therefore the attitude toward our country is basically controversial and may vary from cooperation to confrontation. The significance of our geostrategic region is intensified through the multitude of active and potential hotbeds of crisis in the nearer area of south Europe and the Mediterranean. In the past few years, special attention was paid to this part of the region. It is very indicative in this respect that the maneuvers in the so-called southern European theater have intensified, and this of course embraces our region. This is unequivocally demonstrated by the fact that in 1984, out of 150 major exercises and maneuvers in Europe, 95 were held in the southern European theater. In the territory of our neighbor countries alone, 84 tactical exercises, or 88 percent of their total number, we were held. In comparison with 1981, this is an increase of 29 exercises. The number of these exercises, as well as the volume and the combat power of the participating forces, increased particularly in the past 2 years.

Another kind of parameter indicating a strengthening of the armed forces and an increase in their activities consists of specific data on the increase of military power and the growth of military budgets.

In the past 5 years, military expenditures in the world increased more than 80 percent in real terms and reached a sum of about $1 trillion a year. Armed forces expenditures, excluding the big and the biggest powers, are growing at a real annual rate of about 15 percent and are double those per capita in our country.

Yugoslavia is the only country in this region that has been reducing its defense expenditures for a protracted period. At the end of the previous planning period and at the beginning of this planning period, we spent about $121 per head of population. This sum has been reduced from year to year, so that this year, in 1985, it came down to only $73. This trend is even more pronounced when the volume of expenditure per soldier is calculated. At the end of the previous planning period, we spent $8,800 per soldier; now, at the end of this planning period, these expenses are about $6,620 per soldier. In other countries of the region, they are between $8,200 and $20,600.

In addition to these data, we possess a number of others which show that the process of modernization is being speeded up in the armed forces of individual countries. It can therefore be realistically expected that in a relatively short period there will be a pronounced quantitative and qualitative strengthening of the military group in this part of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Balkans, partly as a result of the strengthening of the national armed forces and partly as a result of the presence of or the possible rapid deployment of coalition forces, the facilities for which are being created through the construction of the infrastructure and storing of equipment.

Exceptional Importance of Ready (Peacetime) Operational Forces

The basic reason for the slowdown in the pace of the modernization of the YPA lies in the reduction of the volume of funds to finance it. This is best seen if one bears in mind the fact that in the preceding planning period, the YPA proportioned its development within 6.17 percent of the national income, while in the current planning period it has reduced this in a planned way to 5.80 percent. In 1982, because of the difficult economic situation in the country, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense reduced the physical volume of the YPA development plan for the 1983-85 period from 5.80 to 5.20 percent of the national income. However, even this was not realized, for the percentages were 4.54 in 1982, 4.63 in 1983, 4.13 in 1984, and 4.82 in 1985, so that the average is 4.65 instead of 5.80 and 6.20 percent. In addition, funds were not arriving regularly.

In order to mitigate the trend of an obvious lagging in the technical modernization of our armed forces, the YPA budget allocation for purchases of armaments and military equipment was increased from the planned 26 percent to 29 percent. The consequence of this was that other aspects of spending, which are also important for combat readiness (infrastructure, the standard of living, and others) have been much reduced.

The third essential constant concerns the nature and the role of the military factor in the policy of the big powers and blocs. One strives for such a level of perfection of the armed forces that their very preparations and their existence ensure primacy in any kind of political intercourse. This is the basic argument of every kind of political talk, and that if it comes to the use of the armed forces, the action must be carried out forcefully, energetically, and quickly, so that as little time as possible is left for a timely reacion. For this purpose, one creates such forces and such doctrines for using them that the adversary is virtually prevented from deploying his defense potential and putting his society on a war footing. In addition to having their first strategic detachments fully mechanized and technically equipped, many countries are more and more professionalizing or semiprofessionalizing their armed forces, arming them and equpping them in such a way that they may be effectively deployed at short notice at any place on the globe. In this respect rapid intervention forces assume a special role. Such forces can be successfully resisted only by adequately organized and equipped ready (peacetime) operational forces, which must be constantly maintained at a high level of combat readiness.

One is working very intensively on developing qualitatively new weapons systems on the basis of new technologies and drawing up the doctrines that define how those systems are to be used. These are new generations of conventional weapons with a huge firepower, long range, and great accuracy, which make it possible to place an entire combat area under fire [vojisna prostorija] or even an entire special theater of operations [posebno ratiste] of smaller countries, among which our country certainly belongs.

Taking this circumstance into account, and considering in particular the great air maneuverability of forces, our defense is today facing the problem of how to parry such operations, which would cover a larger part of the area from the very beginning of the war, with the possibility of commencing war operations from the center toward the periphery of our theater of operations. One should note that this is not a specific feature of our defense only. You could learn from the media that even some more populous countries in the world, which traditionally based their strategy on the mass character of their armed forces, have now started to reorganize and modernize. In our view one should combine mass character on the one hand with a high level of technical equipment and organization of primarily one part of the peacetime forces on the other...

The Impact of Negative Trends in Society on the Country's Defense Capability

Objectively speaking, disintegrational processes and the overall economic, political, and social problems weaken the primary function of our defense-protection system -- the deterrent function.

Specific manifestations of such a situation are problems appearing in relations among republics and provinces pertaining to the coordination of individual and general interests, and the ever-increasing statism at all levels of social and production organization, in particular at the republican and provincial level. The ultimate consequence of that tendency can be or already is the national polycentric statism, which in fact means limiting the basic functions of the federation as a federal state established by the Constitution.

The consequence of this in specific social activity is that the class approach and class standpoint are neglected, and what is national and regional is pushed into the foreground. The classical nationalist forces, counterrevolutionary in their essence find their place in such relations. They wish to and do act very aggressively against our sociopolitical system and the basic achievements of the revolution, and do so in cooperation with the external enemy of our society. The ideological label of those forces is not important here. Their ultimate aim is identical -- to destroy the self-managing socialist system.

The problems mentioned appear in an even stronger form when the LCY, also affected by some of the processes mentioned, does not manifest sufficient ability to energetically curb those negative trends and to play the role of the ideologically directing and cohesive force of Yugoslav society.... Here and now, I would like to recall the words Comrade Tito pronounced when he addressed a delegation of the armed forces for the first time, on 21 December 1979. Speaking about the role played by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the eve of and during the revolution, and connecting that with the current international and internal political situation of that time, Comrade Tito presented his views on the role of the LCY which have a permanent program significance to us: "At that time, on the eve of World War II, and because of the danger in which Yugoslavia found itself, it was the Communist Party of Yugoslavia that primarily had to be strengthened. It was the only one capable of leading our peoples into the struggle in defense against fascism." In the same way, because of the general situation in the world, it is now necessary to strengthen the role of the LCY. The vanguard of the workers class must always be firm and capable whenever the situation is complicated.

Bearing these international relations in mind we, too, should behave better in our country. The stability of our society depends on us alone.

Above all, it is necessary to stabilize our economy as soon as possible. This is the responsibility of the party. Responsibility, discipline, and work must strengthen. The unity of the LC is also important.

The stability of our society and of our economy also affects the defense of the country.

The implementation of the common interests of Yugoslavia and an efficient functioning of the federation are of particular importance from the point of view of defense and protection, too.

The rights and duties of the federation in the field of all-people's defense are broadly set. In particular one must bear in mind the constitutional responsibility and obligations of the federation and its organs regarding the organization and preparation of the YPA as a joint force of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and all its working people and citizens. In keeping with this, the federation should exercise its functions directly, as a federal state. This refers to the overall development of the Army, from its organization, leading and commanding, equipment, up to financing. The Army personnel and the Communists in the YPA resolutely support all efforts by the LCY and all other socialist forces that contribute to strengthening the efficiency of the federation as a federal state, and as the widest socialist self-managing and democratic community of equal peoples and nationalities....

The Need for a Radical Change in the Attitude to Work

It is our deep conviction that the basic condition for a way out of the present economic crisis lies in a radical change in the attitude toward work in all segments of society. This implies that the widest measures and actions be taken against idleness, negligence, and an irresponsible attitude toward social property, and at the same time that efficient and productive work be stimulated.

For the integration of the Yugoslav economy it is especially important that the big systems (the railroads, the electricity generation industry, the post, telegraph, and telephones, and others) be organized as unified Yugoslav technological and economic systems, which is also of great importance for all-people's defense.

Anyhow, one must pay incomparably more attention to technological development, for it constitutes the basis for economic and overall social progress, and an essential prerequisite for strengthening defense. To a significant extent the successful development of our country so far has been possible because of quick technological development achieved through technology transfers from the developed countries, as well as on the basis of own technology development. However, instead of relying on the basis of knowledge and experience gained, on our own scientific and material potential and developing it more rapidly, we have relied excessively on the importation of foreign technology and have neglected our own possibilities. This could not remain without serious consequences for the technological and other dependence of the Yugoslav economy on foreign countries, and thus also not without a negative influence on the defense capabilities of the country. An unplanned importation of technology also led to disintegration processes in the economy, increased production costs, and reduced the overall efficiency of economic operations.

Such behavior has also narrowed down the possibilities for developing and utilizing our own scientific and development resources, for the broader inclusion of those resources in the technological development processes in the country, as well as for our economy's long-term and stable incorporation in the international division of labor. The efficacy of the concept of relying on our own forces as a strategic orientation in our overall social development and defense policy has thereby been seriously brought into question.

I have to stress here that we in the armed forces have observed in a timely way all the danger that such trends in our economy have brought and are bringing with them, so that much greater independence from foreign technologies has been retained in the production of arms and military equipment and in the development of special purpose production than is the case in other parts of the economy. Out of over 400 types and systems of armaments and military equipment that are now being produced by our industry, 90 percent are the result of our own development, and only 10 percent are produced on the basis of partial or complete foreign licenses. This was achieved primarily thanks to engaging our own cadre and material basis, using and developing domestic technology to the maximum, and engaging corresponding scientific potential and production work organizations from the entire Yugoslav territory, and rallying them around jointly established programs. I would mention the example of our tank.

In the production-technological sense, that program has in fact integrated about 1,000 work organizations from the whole of the country. About 6,500 new technologies and technological methods have been implemented in the program's realization. We began test production before 3 and 1/2 years had passed, began the prototype [nulta] series after 4 years, and assembly-line production started in the 5th year.

There are also good examples in the realization of joint programs outside the armed forces. The lastest is the production of the Yugo car for the U.S. market. Unfortunately, there are very few such examples.

Despite the great efforts we are investing, one must bear in mind that one cannot expect dynamic development of the military economy complex under the conditions of the present lack of ties in Yugoslav science, lacking our own development and mastery of modern technologies, and considering the autarky of our industry.

Yugoslavia has been exposed to intensive intelligence research, various forms of special warfare, and intensified psychological propaganda activities and evaluations. Proceeding fromsuch evaluations, foreign intelligence services are more and more involved in supporting internal enemies and hostile emigrants abroad.

Extremism, aggressiveness, and more and more organized and overt attacks on the self-managing socialist system, on brotherhood and unity, the LCY policy, the place and role of the YPA in the development of our society, and other achievements of our revolution dominate in the activities of our internal enemies, especially the nationalists and clerical nationalists. In some social communities an opportunistic and liberal attitude toward the perpetrators of such activities merely encourages the internal enemy to further counterrevolutionary and other subversive actions, which complicates the security situation and has an unfavorable effect on our defense capability....

Despite All the Problems, the Past Year Was Successful for YPA Development

This year concludes the 5-year plan period which is of exceptional importance for the overall development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and of the armed forces in particular.

In this period, we comprehensively analyzed the road traversed on the development and building of all the strategic elements of all-people's defense. All these analyses, studies, and assessments have been verified by the country's leadership. This has enabled us to continue to elaborate the basic conceptual and doctrine determinants, especially in those all-people's defense spheres in which we were lagging. This refers above all to the defense preparations of society's structure, to struggle and resistance in temporarily occupied territory, and to the defense of cities. Comprehensive analyses of the road traversed in realizing the program and the concept of the development of all-people's defense have also made it possible to make good quality plans for medium-term and long-term development of all-people's defense and the armed forces. These plans create the basis for the program assignments in building the YPA in the coming year.

When we talk about the development and building of the YPA in the past year, we consider it to be successful, despite all the problems which are chiefly financial and material in nature. We base this assessment on several great achievements in the main content of the overall combat building of the YPA.

The process of organizational-formational improvement of the commands and units begun in the previous years was continued. The result of this process is a further increase of the combat capabilities of the first strategic detachment, especially as regards the prevention of strategic surprises, and an increase in its maneuver, fire, and strike capabilities.

New kinds and quantities of weapons and military equipment were introduced in arming and equipping the units and commands, and some of the existing weapon systems were modified and improved. This increased the overall anti-armor capabilities of the ground forces, the level of their mechanization, and their capability to destroy live targets. The process of rearming the units of the fighter-bomber air force continued, with the introduction of Orao-1 and Galeb-4 airplanes, new kinds and quantities of air force weaponry and missiles, and helicopters. The anti-armor capabilities increased and the maneuver and combat capabilities of the air force in general were enhanced. The introduction of new assault landing boats, patrol boats, anti-ship missile systems, and other combat vessels and weapons continued in the operational use of the naval forces, which increased the offensive ability, the maneuverability, and the overall combat efficiency of the Navy and the coastal defense.

Significant results were also achieved especially in the field of scientific research work, the development of new weapons, and mastering modern technologies for producing them. This contributed most directly to the technological and overall economic development of the country.

On the basis of the estimates of the requirements for financing regular life and work of the YPA units and institutions and for implementing the development and modernization program emanating from the inevitable operative needs, it has been assessed that for financing the YPA in the 1986-1990 period it will be necessary to provide financial resources amounting to 6.61 percent of the estimated national income.

Bearing in mind the difficult economic situation of the country, it has been assessed that it will not be possible to increase the rate of resources for financing the YPA above 5.2 percent of the national income without affecting the ability to meet other social needs; this rate has been established in the realization of the current reduced YPA development plan. Therefore, significant reductions of the development program have been carried out, which will affect the further pace of development and modernization of the YPA.

It follows that 5.2 percent of the national income will only slow down the existing trend of our armed forces' lag in technical modernization, but it will not be able to stop it. We must be fully aware of this fact and must accept it with all the risks which it implies.

Bearing all this in mind, the SFRY Presidency at its session on 25 May 1985 adopted a projection of the YPA development in the 1986-1990 period which is based on 5.2 percent of the national income.

Considering the need to meet the basic needs of regular life and work, which cannot be further reduced and which arise from the size and the organizational-formation structure of the peacetime and the wartime Army, as well as from the norms laid down in preparing the plans and programs for YPA development from 1986 to 1990, the greatest cuts and postponements had to be carried out in the field of development and modernization. It is therefore clear even now that it will not be possible to realize by 1990 a considerable part of the organizational improvement of units and institutions, which would give them a greater combat, tactical, and operational value, nor will it be possible to introduce new armaments and military equipment, or to replace obsolete ones, establish the prescribed quantities of reserves of military materials, construct the most vital infrastructure projects, develop and master the production of many armaments and military equipment, create objective conditions for increasing exports, or provide other necessary requirements for combat readiness and the standard of living of the YPA personnel. Among other things, it will not be possible to purchase and introduce significant kinds and quantities of weapons and military equipment.

For Armaments and Military Equipment, 27 Percent of Available Resources

In keeping with the Medium-Term YPA Development Plan for the 1986-1990 period, a Plan of Tasks and Financing of the YPA in 1986 has been prepared within the 5.2 percent of the national income.

Proceeding from the estimated rate of growth of the national income in 1986, 764.972 billion dinars are allocated in the federal budget for financing the YPA. If this amount is compared with the resources allocated, or which should have been allocated within the 4.82 percent of the national income in 1985, the nominal growth of resources for financing the YPA in 1986 will be 86 percentage points, and the real growth 7.9 points.

Over 27 percent of the total available resources will be spent on arms and military equipment, which will be by far the largest part of the budget and at the same time the maximum possible, given this amount of resources. Arms and military equipment, especially from domestic production, are to be introduced for operational use.

By introducing the domestic tank, armored transport, helicopters for antiarmor missions, support artillery, various kinds of firearms, and other combat weapons, the technical-tactical capability of antiarmor missions, antiaircraft defense, and mobility of units in the army will be increased.

The Air Force and Air Defense will be modernized by high-quality augmentation of combat air strength, and by acquiring a large number of Orao airplanes, G-4 training airplanes, and combat weapons, which will increase the combat capabilities of the Air Force and Air Defense.

New quantities of guns and missiles are to be introduced in antiaircraft defense, along with simultaneous development and modification of existing systems, mostly ones for antiaircraft defense at low and medium altitudes.

The Navy and coastal defense have planned to renovate missile and artillery-torpedo weapons [artiljerijsko-torpedna sredstva].

The development of more modern submarine and torpedo-missile weapons and the introduction of new systems for electronic reconnaissance and electronic countermeasures will begin, together with simultaneously strengthening the air component for support to naval forces by introducing missile systems.

The realization of the already begun development and mastering of very complex arms systems, weapons, and military equipment will be continued in 1986.

This purpose is being allocated 4.9 percent, and as much as 9.08 percent in the coming years, three times more than in the current plan.

Apart from this, activity and investment in research and development of armament and military equipment is expected to increase for work organizations dealing in special purpose production. A broader engagement of overall Yugoslav scientific-research potentials in programs for the needs of armed forces is also planned.

The focus of investment in special purpose industry is in modern technologies; in the functions that reduce the imports of raw and production materials; in laboratory equipment; and in modernizing the process of production management. For those needs, the YPA allocates 3.65 percent of all available resources.

Maintenance and modification of arms and military equipment is allocated 7.15 percent, which means the total of 42.76 percent of financial resources at YPA's disposal in 1986 is invested in technical modernization.

About 30 percent of military industry's capacities is used in work for arms and military equipment export. The attainment of this requires extraordinary efforts and quicker development and mastery of the production of modern arms systems and weapons and military equipment, greater possibilities and more stable credit sources, more efficient means of compensational business operations, and that contracted obligations be performed quickly and with better quality.

The overall complex of military-economic activities contributes considerably to the technological and general economic development of the country and to closer links among economic subjects.

The further modernization of the leadership and command system will be based on the permanent doctrine that defense against aggression is a unified Yugoslav task, that armed struggle on our theater of operations is a unified process, and that the leadership and command system must function together over the whole theater of operations and respect the great modern achievements of military science in this field.

15 Billion Dinars Saved and 1.8 Billion Dinars Earned

Despite the increased influence of negative factors, the general situation in the YPA and in the armed forces on the whole is good, as concerns both the moral-political situation and professional capability for waging contemporary armed struggle.

Through organized political work and other measures of ideological influence, the leadership and command organs at all levels, the LC organization, and other subjects in the Army manage to maintain the ideopolitical unity of the Army on the LCY course, to concentrate attention and engagement on combat tasks and the moral-political buildup of the Army and in solving the dilemmas and consequences of the current controversies and disagreements in society, to engage in behaviors and orient themselves in political and ideological attitudes that are -- in their original meaning -- along Tito's path of the development of our revolution....

We still have certain difficulties in ensuring a continuous inflow of new cadres into the armed forces, because the young people's interest in the profession of military officer has been decreasing, mainly due to inadequate rewards and the complex nature of this vocation. The Federal Secretariat for National Defense, in cooperation with sociopolitical communities and socipolitical organizations, has been taking measures to improve the situation. Certain negative phenomena in the society, however, make those actions difficult.

During this year, we have tried to stop a further drop in the standard of living of YPA members. Nevertheless, personal incomes of active military personnel and civilians working in the Army have been growing somewhat more slowly this year than the incomes of people employed in similar categories of the economy and federal organs. The key principles regarding the living standard of YPA members will remain the same next year, too, in accordance with the development policy in 1986 and within the limits of available resources.

The introduction of new arms and military equipment, especially the shortening of military service to 12 months, requires considerably greater efforts and resources to be invested in training. Particular attention will be paid to creating a material basis that will make possible good quality training over a shorter period of time, in accordance with the requirements resulting from the need for overall modernization and combat training of units for waging armed struggle in a modern war. It is important to note that more than 50 percent of total financial resources invested in training returns to the economy through the compensation paid for reserve staff taking part in training.

A significant portion of the resources ensured for financing the YPA in 1986 is allocated for meeting the needs of rear area and other units and institutions of the YPA. Efforts were made to ensure that the current level of food, clothing, lodging, medical treatment, and other elements of the military standard of living is maintained. The great increase in prices of goods and services means the cost of performing those tasks is rising each year.

Extraordinary importance is attached in the YPA to the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. We assess the resources directly saved in 1985 to be about 15 billion dinars. This is only the portion that can be financially expressed, while qualitative effects are much greater and concern improvement of work discipline and work productivity, the level of training of units, an increase in the level of social consciousness in the attitude toward social property, etc.

Despite unfavorable foreign market conditions and some unsolved systematic questions, in 1985 we managed to ensure foreign exchange earnings of about $1.8 billion through military-economic cooperation with foreign countries (exports of armament and military equipment, engineering-business operations and the like).

In 1985, the YPA invested 200 million dinars as an outright grant [bespovratno uloziti] for increasing production in hill and mountain areas and 162 million dinars for the modernization of coal mines, and it pooled 100 million dinars with other associated labor organizations.

In constructing a communications system, the YPA this year participates with 1.1 billion dinars. By granting credits of about 86 billion dinars to the associated labor organizations whose production is of interest to the armed forces, a direct contribution is made to the revival of the country's economy.

On the whole it should be borne in mind that the major part of the funds financing the YPA is not conventional budgetary expenditure, but is directly or indirectly returned to the economy through military economic activities, the development of research and development and production capacities, the purchasing of goods and services, and exports organization and performance.

Difficulties and problems that have been appearing for a long time in determining and providing resources for financing the YPA are well known. Bearing this in mind, as early as 1983 the SFRY Presidency adopted a decision on the need to find a more favorable and stable way of financing the YPA. In conformity with this, at its 15 October session this year, the Federal Executive Council concluded that a solution be found according to which the resources for financing the YPA be determined separately from other resources for financing the functions and commitments of the federation, that the former be not treated exclusively as conventional budgetary expenditure, and that permanent and more stable sources of funds for financing the YPA be ensured. In this connection the appropriate federal organs examined possible solutions for a more favorable way of financing the YPA and came to the conclusion that this problem can be solved only partially within the existing constitutional provisions. A full and proper solution of the problem of financing the YPA, in the spirit of the SFRY Presidency positions and in accordance with the view that the YPA is a joint force of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and fully under the scope of the federation [U potpunoj nadleznosti federacije] would require changes in the respective provisions of the SFRY Constitution.

VIENNA REPORTS ON YUGOSLAV ETHNIC MINORITIES

AU031438 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1133 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Gustav Kalupa report]

[Text] During the most recent contacts between the heads of government of Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest, and Sofia the Yugoslav head of government Mrs Milka Planinc has focused on the question of ethnic minorities. The attitude of Budapest toward the approximately 100,000 Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes living in Hungary is called correct by Yugoslavia. Budapest, too, is more or less content with the situation of its approximately 350,000 Hungarians in the Yugoslav autonomous province of Vojvodina. The expression often used by both governments referring to the ethnic minorities as a "bridge between the states" is thus justified.

A different relationship exists between Belgrade and communist Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and even the EEC country Greece. The Serbian and Croatian minorities living in the Romanian Banat and numbering about 70,000 people after the war have not been able to overcome Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform in 1948. About half of the Serbs living near the border were resettled in Romania's interior -- for security reasons, as then termed. Their fate, not much different from that of the ethnic Germans, is now determined by the oscillations of Bucharest's minority policy. Officially there are no minorities in Romania, only Romanians with Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, Polish, or German mother tongues.

Bulgaria, too, which borders Yugoslavia in the southeast, only knows Bulgarians. The 160,000 Macedonians registered in the 1956 census, whose center is the city of [word indistinct] seem to have disappeared without a trace. The quite direct demands of Prime Minister Planinc to recognize the Macedonians, made during the visit to Belgrade by Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov in December last year, were totally ignored by Filipov. For Bulgaria the minority problem no longer exists. Belgrade has no way of pressing its demands because the then Yugoslav foreign minister, Edvard Kardelj, a Slovene, did not attach importance to a clause for protecting the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria when the peace treaty was signed between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in Paris in 1947.

The attitude toward the Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia, who -- according to Greece -- are Slavophone at best, is not much different. According to Belgrade about 50,000 Macedonians live in northern Greece.

Almost no details are known about the fate of the 30,000-40,000 Macedonians and Montenegrins living in Albania. Albania has strictly rejected any attempt by Yugoslavia to get official data on its minorities in Albania as an attempt at outside interference in its domestic affairs. According to unofficial information, in some Albanian primary schools south of [word indistinct], Macedonian is taught as a second language up to the fourth grade. There are no secondary schools for Slav minorities in Albania, and they do not have the status of a minority either.

If Belgrade's criticism of its communist neighbors will have any political effect remains to be seen. During the governmental talks with Romania's head of state Nicolae Ceausescu and Bulgarian Prime Minister Filipov on minority questions, Yugoslavia's political leaders repeatedly referred to the Austrian stipulations concerning the protection of the Slovene and Croatian minorities. The knowledge that the situation of the Slovene minority in Carinthia and the Croats in Burgenland is indeed favorable is also reflected in the Yugoslav press. NIN magazine published in Belgrade praises the high level of the national rights and freedom of Slovenes and Croats in Austria, which is not enjoyed by any other ethnic minority in any other country except Italy, with which there are reciprocal agreements.

It is another question whether Yugoslavia's pressure had any influence on this or whether the Austrians have acquired so much tolerance from their dealings with foreigners over the centuries, the Belgrade NIN magazine comments literally

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

LD222326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Not one proposal or stance connected with the coordination of development documents for the country in the coming medium-term period and other legal acts, which currently are going through the coordination procedure in the SFRY Assembly, can be as controversial and unbending as [words indistinct] of Kosovo. In the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the line must be taken and there must be a call for the most favorable possible solution to Kosovo's demands, while simultaneously showing consideration for the country's general interest and being more flexible in the coordination process.

This was the general conclusion at today's Kosovo Assembly session, at which the delegates were acquainted with the course of the coordination process in the SFRY Assembly so far and the participation of Kosovo delegates in this.

The session also supported the views of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council regarding the open and as yet uncoordinated issues in the documents on Yugoslavia's coming medium-term development, which are of particular interest to this province.

It was proposed, for example, that the rate of allocations from the Yugoslav economy's social product for the federal fund for financing the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the next medium-term period, instead of the 0.888 percent being insisted upon, should amount to the 0.809 percent that it was in the present medium-term period. In fact, it considered that this question is of principal importance and is tied to the realization of the established policy on Kosovo's more rapid development.

The delegates of all three chambers of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo's Assembly adopted at today's meeting the draft program of measures and activities aimed at implementing the employment policy in the province in the next medium-term period, and the draft law on the voluntary loan for securing additional funds for employment. Explaining these documents, Ibis Krasnici, Provincial Committee for Labor president, initially noted the seriousness of the unemployment problem. There are currently 116,000 unemployed persons will be looking for work by the end of the century.

An increase in employment at the rate of six percent a year is envisaged in the next 5-year period, or a total of 140,000 by the end of 1990. This is, as was noted, very significant, but not a lasting solution to the province's unemployment problme. Thus, additional measures are being looked into for alleviating this problem, and additional funds through a people's loan, voluntary contributions, and the use of funds from contributions from the income of organizations of associated labor.

BRIEFS

SFRY-CUBAN TRADE -- Belgrade, December 25 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Cuban trade reached 58.6 million dollars both ways in January-November this year, which is twice as much than the last year's 24.9 million dollars. The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy has assessed that the economic cooperation between the two countries will be further promoted, thanks, above all, to the greater interest of partners from Cuba in importing the Yugoslav equipment and more favourable terms of Yugoslav credits. The proposed list of Yugoslav export articles to Cuba for 1986-1990, includes equipment and installations for the food and sugar industries, electrical and medical equipment, mechanical engineering industry products, chemical, rubber products and pharmaceuticals and equipment for tourism facilities. The Yugoslav economy, on the other hand, is interested in imports of nickel, cooper concentrate, scrap iron, chrome ore, used paper, tropical fruits, coffee and cocoa. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 26 Dec 85 LD]